TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Dally Courier per year.
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REMOVAL.

The COURIER office has been re-moved to the new buildings erected especially for our use, on the south side of Green street, below Third, next to the Custom House and Post Office.

The Secession of South Carolina. The passage of the ordinance of secesslon by the Convention of South Carolina entprised none who have not been nupardonahly blind; but the announcement of this act created a profound impression in this community and throughout the countiv thousands realizing apparently for the first time the reality of the eveuts now

The other Cotton States will unquestionably follow the example of South Carolina be fore the 1st of February.

What the end will be, no one can foresee; and speculation is worse than useless. We see no ground to hope for any adjustment of pending difficulties. We see no reason to doubt that by the 4th of March. at furthest, eight or nine Rates will be united lu the Southern Confederacy. Of course Lincoln and his advisers would not be insone enough to attempt to conquer this Confederation. We may not nareasonably hope that the wisdom and statesmanship of those at the head of affairs at Washington and in the seceding States will prevent a conflict before that time, And thus disunion, now a matter of history, may be peaceably accomplished, and a Confederation of the seeeding States, which will certainly bo formed, happily brought into existence.

To guide matters so as to maintain peace between the sections and States and preseems to us to be the first duty of our pub-

What Lincoln Will Do. Demagognes and time-servers will never cease their efforts to mislead the public mind; and all the arts of political managenaent will yet, while the destinica of the Republic are trembling in the balance, be brought into requisition to promote the selfish ends or the mad schemes of weak,

ambitious, and bad men. It is time that the people of the whole country look at affairs as they are, in all their bearings. We know that Lineoun's election was a declaration and inauguration of the irrepressible conflict. Those who voted for

him all knew his platform. Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, since the election, and since it has been known whit the action of the Cotton States will be, in his place has proclaimed that the South must submit or fight.

Scuator WAOE, of Ohio, after long preparation, and frequeut consultations with his party friends, in an elaborate speech the other day, which received the applanse of the Black Republicans, enunciated, in tones of boldest defiauce, that if Sonthern States -sovereign States-secede, they must be criven back at the point of the bayonet. Two days ago, the Springfield (Ill.) Journal amblished at Mr. Laxeor v's own home and edited by his nephew, proclaimed that Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all haz-

The people of Kentucky cannot misunderstand this. Mr. Lincoln will use the army and navy in a mad attempt to force any State or States that may withdraw ais inanguration, back Into a Union ried from its purposes to injure and

55 them! We know that this would lead to a war, the end of which we could not foresce.-If war should come, Kentneky caunot escape: she must fight with her Southern sisters, or for her Northern enemies. Mr Lincoln, if we understand his organ, will not attempt to force States back which go out before the 4th of March.

These are facts which the people of this Stale should know. Will they open their ears to them now; or will they heed them only when the thunder of the enemy's gnus is heard on their borders, and the presence of the Northern vandals desecrates their homes? They must know them sooner or later.

The Do-Nothings bitterly denonnee Mr. BUCHANAN on account of his policy towards South Carolina; and because he refuses to preclpitate, not separation, but eivil war, by throwing re-inforcements | Tennessee report reductance to adopt exinto Fort Moultrie, when he is Informed | treme measures; but as the North have all then know that a movement of that | evluced no disposition to conclliate, seeskind would be followed by an immediato attack on the fort by the South Carolinians, | tenor is the tone of the press and public who believe that their safety would be threatened by such an act, he is stigmatized as a traitor and accused of perjury, by men who would probably rejoice in the ruin of their country, if it gave them an optortunity to gain a position a little In the usual course of nffairs. And old men, educated in the Federal school of | the 20th lust., whither he had gorde on husipolitics popular smong the elite a half century ago, not recognizing the people at all, and inestable of appreciating the fact that all government must depend on the consent of the governed, are anxions that the President should call out the army aud naty to dragoon the Cotton States, for dience to a government in which bly go with the South in case of the seecsperverted from the purposes for which it was formed to oppress and wrong those lt should protect. But the people of the ment now on foot, but will accomplish it country do appreciate the prudent coudnet | in peace. If they act at the right time, of Mr. Buchanan in this matter; and while | constitutional liberty will not only be inthe factious, and discontented, and venerable old Federalists show their teeth, and | will be the Union, and many of Northern hiss out their dissppointment and hate, the | States will soon be knocking at the doors judicious and the patriotic everywhereap- for admission. prove and applaud. The following is from the Mem his Appeal, which, during the intterly ruined him. He is everywhere rerecent canvass assalled the President as violently and unscrupniously as did the | the least surprised if his constituents Disnnion, by the action of South Carolina, is une fait accompli, and the course of other States will soon extend and wlden the division; but if the separation be peaceable as we hope It may, much of the credit will belong to Mr. Buchanan. The Appeal

Whatever objections we may heretofore have preferred against Mr. Buchanan's administrative policy, we cannot now fail, apart from the prejudices of partisanship, to extend the meed of commendation to the course which he has of fate adopted, this of the States as enunciated by their trusted, are not ready to say "good bye" to deacuement, whether eventuating in con-tinuance in or an exit from the Union, be allowed to be peaceful and bloodless in its their more Southern friends. They will not

the revolution be averted, the counthis feature in the otherwise not very commercidable administration of James Bu-

[W A Washington dispatch says: "Several leading and influential men from vacancy made by the recent death of Col. not suffered in the proportion of "ten to Philadelphia bave arrived here for the pur- | C. C. Rogers, of Lexiogton. Col. BrL- one," and therefore ought to wait until she puse of nrging npon Congress to devise Lock is a lawyer of talent and reputation, is wronged yet more. If this logic is conso to mode of aettlement. They state and the appointment is in every respect clusive, SAYERS, of St. Louis, dld a very that the suffering of the poorer classes an excellent one. who have been thrown out of employment is yer, great, and that unless something in speed ly done they would not answer fer Alabama, has offered to loan the State has been borsewhipped nine or ten times \$100,000. the consequences."

We assume that the difficulties between the Free States and the Slave States can only he settled satisfactorily or in such a manner as to preserve the Union through | vene the Legislature in extra session. He

If the Slave States have any cause of

complaint sufficient to justify them in de manding new guarantees for the protection of their rights and the maintenance of their honer and self-respect, they cannot be reproved by Congressional quactments which might be repealed by any subse quent Congress, and would be disregarded s the Fugitive Slave Law is violated y them. Laws of the United States in cuded to protect the interests of the South and of the citizens of the South are of no effect, and will not be, so loug as they must be executed by those who hate slavery and

alaye owners and recognize the obligations of a law higher than those of their country To make laws of the nature of the Fugi tive Siave Law effective, the sentiment of plete, thorough, and radical change; and should that take place, we would not need sneh legislation.

Hence, a modification, explanation, o change of the Constitution is embraced in all the propositions for adjustment we have seen.

What changes in the Constitution would satisfy the aggrieved States? And here is he difficulty. The South believes the Constitution as it is recognizes all the ights they claim—the right to equality in the Union; to frame and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way; to a full share in the com-mon property of all the States; to have their property in slaves that have escaped to the free States returned; to enjoy all their rights without molestation and in peace and safety. Their belief, based on a fair construction of the provisions of that instrument, is warranted and sustained by the decisions of the courts of he highest anthority in the Government. The Consultution, then, guarantees to he Slave States ail they ask and all they will demand; but its gnaraotees are dlsregarded by the Free States; and despite hem, the South has been wronged persistently, and are now threatened with a repetition of the injuries they have already

orne-cach magnified an hundred fold. The amendments to the Constitution suggested by Southern men have generally been of a character calculated to leave less room for future misnederstanding between the sections than is afforded h the existing provisions of that instrument ont would not the States that now refus to obey the plain and positive command ontained in the third clause of the second section of Article four of the Constituion, relative to ingitives from service, in ike manuer nullify any of the amendments proposed which look only to a clearer defiition of the rights of the States and a ro-marking of the line between the Fed

eral and State Governments?

The truth is, if the present Constitution were respected by the Northern people' as it is hy the South, there would be no difficulty, no breaking up of the Union, no threats of coercion and war; and as it is not obeyed, it is just as good as it would be with any amendment or amendments which have been proposed that would not give to the slaveholding States the power to protect themselves. Without this power course. will but place it in the power of he anti-slavery hordes of the Cabinet he will call around, and those who | Southern basis.

will support him in Congress, true and laithful exponents. If the Northern people are willing to ac ept the proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN and others from the South, or to change the good faith to live up to the amended lustrument, they will consent to place in the hands of the latter power that may be used for protection, but not for aggression. If they refuse this, they deny all that is

worth a moment's thought to the South. We have seen no reason to believe that any amendment asked by the South will

be conceded by the North.

A dispatch from Washington City to the New York Heraid, says, "advlees from sion is the only alternative. Of the same ces are that that State will follow Georgia. Alabama, Mississippl, Lowisiana, and Fior ida Into the Southern Coufederacy.

Only last night we received a private let er from one of the most conservative. least excitable, clearest-headed men in Central Kentucky, dated at Nashville on ness, in which public scutiment in Tenneasce, and other matters, are thus referred

"Within the last two weeks, the public mind here has undergone the most remarkble chauge I have ever noticed. The people are ripe for action in spite of all politicians; and this State will unquestiona sion of five or six States.

"Such action by Kentucky and Tennes see will not only give success to the movecreased, but the Southern Confederacy

"The speech of ANDREW JOHNSON has garded as a traitor; and I would not be "Let une encourage you to go on as you

The submissionists say, if South Carolina "desires to go out, in heaven's name let her go." Those who thus, is terms, tell the Cotton States they are not friends of the Constitution thought it was more patrlotic to join these States in a federacy, and in an attempt to seeme their rights; for doing which, they were denounced as disunionists. The policy of the former prevailed in the border Slave States, while aboiltionism swept the border Free States; and now a sovereign State of the Union, convinced that the North are Insensible to the appeals of justice and onsanguinity, and despairing of assistance drawn from the Confederacy. South Care lina is gone; AND IN RAPID SUCCESSION GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUIS-IANA, FLORIDA, TEXAS, and ARKANSAS WILL rollow. The people of Kentucky, estisfied of the error into which they were led hy leaders to whom they unfortnnately

Appointment of U. S. District Imperial palace was sacked. The Emperor Attorney for Kentucky. We learn that the President has appointed Col. E. J. BULLOCK, of Hickman ounty, to the office of United States Dis-

Amendments to the Constitution. From Hon. A. Dixon to Governor Hon. Aachir Dixon has published a letter to Gov. MAGOFFIN, urging him to con-

cople of Sonthern Kentneky, I take this tethod of urging upon you the importance fealling an extra session of the Legisla-

follows up with a lengthy expression of his own "views on the present attitude of bloody contest with the mother country public affairs," in which he denies the for the liberties of their people. These right of accession; affirms the constitution- Articles of Confederation then constituted al authority of the General Government to the "bond" of Union between the thirteen and, but thinks it would be unwise to exreise this power; and proposes a plan by which, when the Southern States shail all the States iu it. The plau is very pretty; but we fear it is wholly impracticable.-

o be used to drive them back into the Inion, it will follow that in such a state

I propose in the calling of such a Con-ention that such of the States as may at-end shall adopt such amendments and or the Union, upon terms of equality with he Free States, will not hesitate to adopt

i the States themselves that have eoi

and manufacturing Interests, and knowing how much they would be promoted by an alliance with the Middle and Cotton States, would not be long, if not foremost, in giving In her adhosion to them. The rest of he States would in a short time follow, of If we nuderstand this, it is, that tho

on which it will be printed. Any change | will be dissolved, and each State will be at of the Constitution that stops short of this, | liberty to act with the section and in the North to show the world the in- in joint convention and adopt their own tersity and extent of a sentlment that | Constitution; and that having done this, refuses to be bound by the most sacred and presented it to each of the States as compacts or restrained by the most bind- they now stand, it will be adopted by first ng oaths-a sentiment of which the Pres- pore and then another, until, accepted by

And, even though secession should not take place, while he believes it would be revolutionary, he thinks the Constitutiou can be amended in that way, and that it would be acquiesced in by a majority of the people of every State.

In this convention, he suggests an explanatiou and amendments to the Constiintion, which he thinks might be thus adopted, and believes would be satisfactory they would be of no more value than the omniand already in the Constitution for he rendition of fugitlyes from service. While believing the Federal Government has the power to corree a State, he ls opposed to its exercise. On this subject,

Southern States seconde, force them at the point of the bayonet back juto the Uulon? Can it be done, even if the Government desired to do so? The first drop of fraternal blood shed by Government troops, n an attempt to force a State back into the Union after she has deliberately gone out of it, will be the signal for the anning of all the flerce spirits of the nation, and will ry, to blazo in unextinguishable wrath, he fires of civil war. And when the war

e a futal policy on the part of the Govern-centro attempt to energy a State back into the Twion after she had deliberately gone out of it. The States can only be kept together by nautual forbearance and a determination on the part of each to do justice to the others. For by coercion, (to use the language of another), "What do we propose to ourselves? To convince? The sword never convinces; it subjects." Is it our purpose, to subject if we cannot convince. ur Government to have in our midst sub-ects kept loyal by force. And if it were ot, South Carolina, if she lack judgment,

evolution lies chiefly in numbers. Had Vallegton struck for liberty and inde-cudence at the head of fifty followers ally, and had he and his men been captur

lish and the rifled guns of the French. The

is, that South Carolina has suffered no lenged Gen. FROST for horsewhipping him, The Commercial Bank of Selma, because BENNETT of the New York Herald and quietly submitted each time.

The Right of Secession. The Condition of the Treasury-A "The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" of the United States of America, were agreed to by the delegates of the thirteen original States in Cougress

cused of a want of asancial ability, and on the 15th of November 1777. These his integrity has been so far questioned as articles were ratified by eight States on the 9th of July, 1778, and by one State accomplished the depletion of the Treasn each on the 21st of July, 1778, the 24th of July 1778, the 26th of November, 1778, the ry. It must be borne in mind that his term 22d of February, 1779, and Ist of March. 781. This was a confederation between difficult periods which have ever inflicted dependence, and were then engaged in a | ees of the country. It would, indeed, have required a genlus transcending hinman foresight to have gnarded against the panic Cobb entered upon his service. It may he 'march a mighty army through the terri- original States, whose delegates assembled | very well for partisan editors to attack Mr. | fleation of the Fugitive Slave Law, so as to ries of an anoffending State" to compel | In Congress continued to legislate and exe- | Cobb for not filling our coffers and not | make it more acceptable to the people of resisting State to obey the laws of the ente the powers of the United States under keeping them filled, when such an embar the North. them until the 4th of March 1789, when the rassurent was overwhelming the commer cial world. But, pray, how could he do it Conathtution went into operation. when the imports did not come up to what

reflecting person that

some object upon which to . their

spleen, and, therefore, the late Secre

tary now gets the tall beuefit there-

of. Mr. Cobh, in common with other

sensible men who were not blinded

by reekless and aggressive policy (as were

tion, being convined that he would not be

able to do so after it, and it is the default

of the parties purchasing them which now

minds of sensible men who can dispassion-

ty, it is not worth while to spend a mo-

charge that he has been scheming to ac.

It is not his fault that the receipts have not

Though it is unpleasant to have the na-

friends on all sides threatened with rnin.

yet there is one consulation amid all the

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS FRIENDS

WILL FIND NO MONEY ON HAND

WITH WHICH TO WAGE A WAR

OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST THE

SOUTHERN STATES. From present in-

dications it is not at all unlikely that Mary

and and Virginia will go with the Cotton

States, thus earrying the District of Coinm-

ia and leaving no Capitol for Mr. Lincein

to be inaugurated in. Does any one sup-

pose that he would be permitted in such

an event, to pass through the Southern

territory to Washington City? It would

The Union being dissolved, it is

ident, but granting that he is in

stalled and selects his Cabinet, and sets un

shall have withdrawn its connection with

geese so silly as to be plucked and then

compensated by his shinpiasters? The

condition of the Treasury is, therefore, a

ource of pleasant reflection, for it forbids

the idea of a bloody strife. Will the long

nosed, puritanical, hypocritical, selfish

funds, which this panic may leave in their

possession? Not they. They will neither

tight nor pay others to do so-and the

AMOUNT, EVEN FOR THE FIRST YEAR

view of discussion the

kept pace therewith.

have seconded, they may form their own ferred to the 13th of the "Articles of Con- was anticipated from the wants of the Constitution, and reorganize the Union of | federation' to austain bis denial of the | country? The revenues are derived from | tion as a whoic. Our opinion in regard to right of secession, a correspondent of the | certain conrecs, and when those sources Richmond Fuquirer, writing over the sig- fail, it is equally proper to censure a farmnature of "Mason of Gunsten," thus re- er for want of income whe his crop has President: The President of the Union, in his late import sufficiently to

> Permit me to show, through your columns, that it was no mhappy reference.
>
> The history of the adoption of the Conatitution will show that the "perpetual Unlon," under the confederation on which so much stress is laid, was broken up by the power of the States abrogating and annihing it, as contrary to its provisions, and in defance of the terms of that Union. It was done by an Act of Secssion. The Constitution nuder which we live was the result of au exercise of a right of secession, precedent to an act of new Union. precedent to an act of new Union.
>
> Thou then was it a perpetual Union—indissoluble forever? And if not, how is the present Union, which, in no part of the Constitution, is declared to be perpetual, to be held as perpetual and indissoluble?
>
> Look at the lacts.

was a "league," and so declared on its ft was agreed by the 13th Article, that there should not be any alteration at any time in any of the articles, unless such alteration be agreed to by a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards conremed by the Legislatures of every State."

It is apparent by this provision, that this perpetual Union" could not be altered in espect of the Articles on which it rested, without the consent of each and every tate. Now, could techne of them, without trach of connect, change the terms of

The Articles of Confederation and of Pre-

Now I assert that twelve of the thirteen neither in the Conventiou which framed the Constitution, nor became a member of the present Union until more than a year ofter it went into operation. Rhode Island was that State, and was left aloue by her tweive sisters, and did not join them until May 29, 1790; and thus the "Perpetual Union," of which we hear so much, was it au cud to ten years after it was estab-hed; and a new one was framed without he leave or assent of all the States, against he will of any one of which that very infon provided its articles should not be

But, further: North Carolina ratified the present Constitution Nov. 21, 1789; and thus she, too, was left by her confederates, who had, without her assent, put an end to the "Perpetual Union," as to her, also. But, still further: The new Constitution he absurd for him even to think of such a Thus it provided that four confederates ight be lett, by the nine, to the old Arti-

out of the old into the new? They adopted the new, assovereign States. How did they get out of the old compact? I answer—By Secesson! They exceded from the Arpetual Union.

Why? Because they in their sovereign

greed It should be, and formed one which my the will of sovereign contracting

Federalist, admits the Convention in this respect violated the Articles of Confederation. He defends it on the ground that forms prescribed for amendment must em most likely to affect their safety and recious right," was higher than the obli-ation of the perpetual Union; if the right o secode was paramount to such a bond, you what reason lait that the present

The President says the Constitution is broken. The Supreme Court have said so; and it is supposed to be the final arbiter— (which I deny). We say and feel it has been broken in every part, and trampled under the feet of ruffians of the higher law, from the President elect and his associates down to the rabble that fill the ranks of the Wide-Awake organization. A bargaiu broken by one party ceases to bind the other, says Mr. Webster.

How then is Virgiuia or Carolina bound by a compact to Vermout or Massachusetts, which have broken it? Who can law the right to exceed by the feither at eny the right to cancel by the faithful ad-

If the hond be cancelled, where is the nion? Gone. And where then are the states? Remitted to their original, soverurposes.
The right to cancel in one party results

The act of cancellation is accession edience to the compact by him who pre ously had kept lt.
The question for the South—for Virginia is, shall we submit to such breaches of ith, and continue hound to those who r If we do, we cease to be free, and deserve

be slaves, instead of being the masters f slaves, Judge Campbell on Secession. The Mobile Tribine publishes two let re written by Judge John A. Campbell of the United States Supreme Court, to Daniel Chandler, Esq., of that city, on the present political crisis in the country .udge Campbeli is a citizen of Alabama. and the conclusions to which be has arrived are as follows:

First, That the election of Mr. Lincoln does not afford sufficient ground for the dissolution of the Union.

Second, That the great subject of disturbance, that of slavery in the Territories, rests upon a satisfactory foundation, and hat we have nothing to ask, except that the status quo be respected.

Third, That the subject of the rendition principles of fairness and equality to all the States.

Pekin Taken.

The Persia brings intelligence that the English and French have taken Pekin, the aucient and renowned capital of China.

The mysterics of the famed and unsearchable netropolis of the Orlentals will be radely exhibited to the world. It has been the metropolitanlmystery, and has been unlocked by the Armstrong guns of the English and the rifield guns of the French. The on, separate State action will result in the discredit and defeat of every measure for

In conclusion, he says: I need not state to you that my connec-ion with the Federal Government has continued till this time, rather in deference to trict Attorney, for Kentneky, to supply the vacancy made by the recent death of Col. C. Rogers, of Lexiogton. Col. Brildow is a lawyer of talent and reputation, and the appointment is in every respect an excellent one.

The destination is the border Slave States have not suffered in the proportion of "ten to one," and therefore ought to wait until she is wronged yet more. If this logic is conclusive, Sayers, of St. Louis, did a very foolish thing the other day when he challenged Gen. Frost for borsewhipping him, A literary lady of considerable note, has been arrested in Salem county, N. J.

for altering bank notes.

ortain amendiuents, which have been to have it charged that he has indirectly | printed heretofore, and are sufficiently explained in his remarks, he subjoitted by the Senate and House of Representatives of office has comprised of the most to the States, and which, when adopted by Conventions of three-fourths of the State. their complicated troubles upon the finan- shall be valid, as a part of the Constitu-

constitutional character, (and all laws of that character which either condition the constitutional

of the ond death. The Constitution and the Union are the life of this great people — yes, sir, the life of life. We all desire to preserve them, North and South; that it is the universal desire. But

the great occasion. No party warfare about mere party questions or party uses area ought now to engage our attention. They are as dust hi

the balance. The life, the existence of our country, of our Union, is the mighty question; and we must elevate ourselves to all those considerations which belong to this

ing annied.

Thepe, therefore, gentlemen will be disjosed to bring the afactrest spirit of coniliation, the sheerest spirit and desire to
djust all these difficulties, and to think

othing of any little concessions of opin

onstitution and the country can be pre-

merits of the particular amendments pre views and refutes the argument of the failed, as to censure Mr ( for not have not probably make it clearer now were we he gold in | not mere paper guarantees, but the porce tion can be altered so as to make it more

> side of this State in the South. Side of this State in the South.
>
> And yet it will not be acceptable to the North. His eloquent appeal to Northern Senators and Northern people fell on bar-Senators and Northern people fell ou bar-

OF KENTUCKY,

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860. Mr. CRITTENDEN said: I am gratified. ersal anxiety to save the country from the dangerous dissensions which now pre-ail; and I have, under a very serious view Problematical whether the Northern I do not propose now any claborate states would consider him their Preservation of the ambient. Before present the pretence of a government, what could stand their general scope he do? Could be horrow money sufficient

to pay its expenses? Not a dollar-for in the bankrupted North, where will he find Yankees advance him any portion of the layery in all the territory north of it: wit question of peaceablu secessiou and separaion will find a satisfactory solution. It wili require an ontlay of at least \$500 per year for each soldier in the field, and to onquer the South perhaps, would require nore men than there are in the North. But to make a reasonable altempt, with any think of moving less than 200,000 men gnlust us. That would involve an expense of \$100,000,000 per anumn, in addition to the ordinary expenses of his Government.

Scho answers where! That there may be hostilitles hereafter between the sections, is possible, when tranquility and prosperlty may have rendered each plethoric, and a little blood-letting may be necessary, but now it is impossible. We hall only stand on the defensive and make uo attack against the North; and the visions of horrible carnage and terrible accues should no longer afflict our nervous and lesponding friends. The North wili have er hands full enough in settling the prob lem of "labor vs. capital," which the phiosopher of Auburn has propounded, and t will be some years before she has quieted the mass of hali-starving mechanics within her own borders. When she shall have ecomplished that, it will be time enough or her to pick a crow with us. If the onth, co-operating, shall establish her basis, one of the first and most important eliver the slave to the claimned, from laws required will be that in regard to nat uralization. Hundreds of thousands of Northern men will desire to emlgrate to but five dollars, while in the other he shall have ten dollars—twice the amount in one case than in the other. The reason for this la very obvious. It is ease he delivers the servant to his cialmant, he is required to draw out a lengthy certificate, stating the principal and substantial requires on which our more flourishing and prosperous coun try, and a wise enactment upon this sub ect will be necessary to prevent the " crimina ome cit

grafting of any Abolition sentiment again within onr l ion will hav hose should . zens, with a voice in our affairs, whose past history can avonch for them a sound and healthy state of mind. Unless some hing of this kind shall be doue, we shall only have postponed the evil day and renoved the scene of contention to a smalle phere. Avnrielons Yankees will still io cate where they can make a dollar, and ln ime the auti-slavery party would ngain raise its head and agitate for recrults.

The first paragraph in the leader of he Journal of Wednesday, was this: "It is an unquestionable fact that con cryatism is now making rapid progress verywhere in the non-siaveholding States Where there was recently no conservation iumerable facts show this.' If the prompt action of s few Sonthern

states has produced this happy result, it is till more "nuquestionable" that the action of all would have made the North completely conservative. But our "conservative" neighbor is far too sanguine. The North yet hates slavery. The closing paragraph of the above roerred to Is as follows:

"Let the fiery politicians of the South that open their eyes and candidly look at facts as they exist, and they cannot fail to conclude that if, instead of adopting rash and precipitate action, they calmiy and trmly await the justice due to them from the North, there is the strongest ground of bope that they will not await it in vain." Ilad it not been for the very action of the South, condemned by the Journal as "rash and precipitate," It is very certain that till doomsday the Sonth would have? had to "hope and wait In vain." Whatever judieations of conservatism or justice our neighbor mny see in the North, is the result of the determined stand of a portion of the Slave States.

A crippled Bostonian has petitioned the Massaconsetts Legislature, that shoe-makers who leave the ends of iron tacks, or wooden pegs in boots, shall be fined and imprisoned.

Crittenden's Proposition and Speech. no particular discussion. Thave explained Mr. CRITTENDEN, in the Senate of the United States, on the 18th Instant, introduced some resolutions in the nature of a some difficulties experienced in the court Suggestion-Peaceable Separation. United States, on the 18th Instant, intro-Doubtless Mr. Cobb has endeavored to duced some resolutions in the nature of a he best of his abilities to prevent the peace proposition, and on them made a bankruptcy which now overhangs the speech, which, for reasons hereinafter Treasury Department. He has been ac- stated, we give below.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition is that

both Houses of Cangress to propose amendof 1857, which occurred shortly after Mr. | ments to the Constitution. Mr. CRITTENDEN also proposes a modi

We do not propose now to discuss the

tent. We do not believe it would be satisfactory to Kentucky even. We are confident it would meet with little favor out-

the Republicans), foresaw what would be ren ground. who elected Mr. Lincoly Fresident. The reates the deficiency. As a financier, Mr. ces of the South they answer, "We have no concessions to make." The South are ately look at the facts. As for his integri- | tho aggrieved parties; and yet their propositious to compromise are met by short

ment's thought on such an idle and absurd and curt refusals to listen to them. But Mr. CRITTENDEN is a native Kencomplish the present result. Congress has tuckian, an earnest patriot, an emlnent egulated the expenditure, and Mr. Cohb statesman, and a Senater of the State .has acted aiways under their lost netions. His remarks will be read with interest by thousands of his fellow-citizens who have looked to his wisdom and experience to devise some mode of honorable and safe tional financies in such a condition, with adjustment of pending difficulties. We publish his speech in full.

whatever connected with h, prepared a scies of constitutional amendments, which I desire to offer to the senate, hop-ing that they may form, he part at least, some basis for measures that way settle that line is the great difficulty-the great

fused this partition; being denied th give them? What would be the fair pro-portion? If you allowed them their fair relative proportion, would you not give them as much as is now proposed to be as-signed on the Southern side of that line then what would be its fate? Is it upon the general principle of hu manity, then, that you [saddressling Repub

silvery exists in the States of Maryland and Virgiuia; and that they slidl have up power to abolish slavery in any of the places under their special jurisdiction within the Southern States.

These are the constitutional amendments which I propose, and embrace the whole of them in regard to the questions of Territory and slavery. There are other propositious in relation to controversies, which I suppose are within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be removed by the action to which I have proposed. Then they ou would have war; and not only disunio Now, gentiemen, in view of this subject in view of the mighty consequences, in

view of the great events which are present before you, and of the mighty consequen-ces which are just now to take effect, is not better to settle the question by a div uasinneh as the fifth section of that law was worded somewhat vaguely, its general terms had admitted of the construction in s in regard to all other process, persons as he called upon to assist in resisting position to the execution of the laws.

I have provided further, sir, that the it, that all this will take place in six months Mr. President, I rise to suggest another

consideration. I have been surprised to find, upon a little examination, that when the peace of 1783 was made, which recogepresentation, including the computation hree-fifths of the slaves. That is to be endered nuchangeable. Another is the provision for the delivery of fingitive slaves.

In indirect and sixty-four thousand square miles say thousand square miles. It was so divided. And with these provisions, Mr. President, it seems to me we have a solid foundation upon which we may rest our hopes for the restoration of peace and good will among all the States in this Union, and all the people. I propose, sir, to enter into

inside, you have the firmer establishment of your Union; you have the restoration of peace and tranquility, and the hopes of a

Shr, it is a chemp marriace. It is a glori-us sacratice. This Union cost a great deal o establish it; it cost the yielding of recental Washington librell said, Provi-lence has helped us, or we could not bare accommplished this thing. And this gift of our wisest men; this great work of their rands; this work in the foundation and the

all such controversies are mingled to ence to the right or wrong of the connee to the right or wrong of the con-cety, the mere party controversy; hut, be progress of party, we now come to oint where party ecases to deserve con-ration, and the preservation of the of demands our highest and our great-exertions. To preserve the Constitu-tion of the country is the highest duty of Senate, the highest duty of Congress— reserve it and to perpetuate it, that we

nators in positions where history is

But, sir, it is not necessary for me to ask to you of the consequences that will believe distinct. Who of us is not proud

operty in every port and harbor of the oild, that protects the rights of your cit-ens everywhere, what will become of it? What becomes of its glorious influence? t is gone; and with it the protection of merican citizens and property. To say othing of the national honor which it disyed to all the world, the protection of

e eding—and yet there are some among ns who are hardly willing to live on friendly terms with them, and would even expose them to very serious misfortunes, tor an

Another Split-Rhode Island to Be-The Newport Advertiser of Wednesday, fter fervently being that the Union will not be dissolved, attributes the decline of the fornation of a confederacy from which New England shall be excluded, the Advertiser transis that the Commonwealth founded by Roger Williams will prefer original sovereignty to a confederation [Correspondence New York Herald \* WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

There is no gleam of sur Liuc, no ray of

the halls of Congress. no individuals, or many individuals, val- [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.] the their private opinions if they think them there important to the world than this mighty interest of the United States.

The report of the Secession gain broke.

The report of the Verteel States. gation, Ashmore, Boyce, and McGill, qui-etly took up their bats and walked out. Mr. Colfox and other Northern centlemen sainted them as they weut nway, expressceeded as though nothing unusual had

> COERCION ADVOCATED BY A SOUTHERN SEN The speech of Johnson, of Tennessee in favor of coercion, has produced the greatest excitement and indignation among extreme Southern men, who deconnach in as a traitor, and even propose to hang bim when they can get a chance.

LETTERS FROM THE NORTH. Letters received hereby Northern men

LINCOLN'S CABINET. I have reason to believe that, contra y to what was expected a while age, In General; and Mr. Dayton, of New Jerse; that Governor Chase Is not to be a mem-ber of the Cahinet. My opinion is that Colfax has the best hance for the place of

Washington, Dec. 20. The Corwin and Crittenden Comprehises in the House Comprehise Comp tec have been thrown overboard. The Compromise Counsittee is narrowing down to a proposition for the admission of New Mexico and Kansas, which would say sorb all disputed Territory. The Commit-tee will vote to-morrow upon this propo-sition; it will probably receive a majority

accented by Congress. For the following first-rate notice we are indebted to the Newcastle (Ky.)

The Louisville Counten.—We have often recommended this paper to our readers as every way worthy of patronage, Its columns teem with loyal sculinicats, such as every true Keutneklan he'ds.—And we are pleased to learn that thousands who have heretofore locked upon the Journal as an exponent of the policy of Keutneky are abandoning their councetion with that half Abolitlonized sheet, s columns teem with loyal sentiments ither of the other dailies, and its list for the reflex of Kentucklans who love the Constitution and the Union as It was hand ed down to ns. The Daily Courier is furnished for 50 cents a month; Weekly for \$2 per year, single subscriptions,

Mobile Races. MAONOLIA JOERLY CLUB WINTER MEETING
Saturday, Dec. 15—Club Purse \$700—Heats of
3 Miles.
H. H. Ollver's (Gen. T. A. Wells') g. c.
Wsilswood, 3 years old, by Imp. Torkshire, out of Griectte

John Campbell's ch. c. Joe Stoner, 4 years
old, by Wagner, dam hy Glencoe

Capt. Wm. Cottrill's (Col. A. L. Bingsman's) ch. f. Big Ellen, four years old.

Same day—Club Sweepstakes for all nges-Mile Heats—\$50 entrance, p. p.—\$200 added. Capt. Wm. Cottrill's g. g. Herndon, 4 years old, by Albton, out of Gamnos ...

John Campbell's ch. c., 3 years old, by Glencoe, out of Linie Emily by Wagner ...

Time—1:55%, 1:55.

SAD OCCCRRENCE .- Wo are pained to Ir. Harrison then attempted to jut le out, when he drew a pistol and shot him hrough the heart. His sudden death was endered doubly sud from the fact that ho

days .- Memphis Avalanche. THE DUKE OF NEW CASTLE AND HIS DAUGHTER.—The London correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says there has lie him to his daughter, who did not reary beneath her station, but against his vish, Lord E. Vane, the son of the Mar-hioness of Londonderry, who makes banghty Duke, as the antecedents of the young gent were too well known; and, la fact he proved the prophetic views of listather to be true, as a week bronght about a row with the bride, which was nearly

ROCK OIL IN BOUBON.—A gentleman, living near the Levy, beyond Flat Rock, informs us that, having some time since seen indications of the existence of oll in suitable pump is obtained to draw the oil to the surface.—[Paris (Ky.) Citizen.

Moore, of Keutucky, who came here a strong Union man, and ready for any sacrifice to secure harmony, now says the whole South must act together. Woodthe whole South must act together. Woodson, of Missouri, and many others of the most conservative men from the border States, say Wade's speech has produced a strong and decided feeling among them to remain no longer in the Unicu. Pughwill take the first opportunity to reply. He says if the positions taken to-day be approved by the Republican party civil year.

A London Conrt has decided that not; he's "no work and all play."

moved to the new buildings crected especially for our use, on the south side of Green street, below Third, next to the Custom House and Post Only Fifty Cents a Month. Persons in the country who wish the

carliest news these stirring times, can have the DAILY COURIER sent to their address, for any time desired, at the perverting our language. rate of fifty cents per month. Mr. Crittenden's Propositions

Rejected by the Biack Republicans!!!

## NO CONCESSIONS WILL BE MADE TO THE SOUTH!! Important Address from Senator Toombs!

It is with no pleasure that we see circumstances daily demonstrating the justice The following address lo the people of of the worst fears we have expressed, and Indicating the rapid approach of the worst Georgia was telegraphed from Washingevils we have been accused of desiring ton City Monday. It is full of import because we predicted them; for we prefer ance. We beg our friends in this Slate to the good of the country far above the es ponder well the facts stated by Mr. tablishment of a reputation for political Toomns. We must pbt deceive ourseives sagacity; and we refer to these matter now in no hoastful spirit, but in simple ustice to ourselves, as we shall pursue the the Commonwealth, to posterity, and to course we have so far followed; and It may the world to consider seriously the mobe that those who wried "peace! peace! mentous events now transpiring, with a | when there was no peace," will be induced determination to perform whatever duties hy the pressure of evils they now endure to heed hereafter the warning voice of the they may impose on us, faithfully, promptfallhful watchman in time to prepare to ly, decisively: meel still greater evils with which the not distant future is fraught.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA. Leame here to secure your constitution al rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights whole subject was referred to a Committe of Thirteen in the Schate. I was appoin trust, I submitted propositions, which a siugle memher of the Republican part of the Committee, were all treated with de rision or contempt. A vote was then tathe Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members. In addition to these

facts, the majority of the Black Republican members of the Commtttee declared distinetly that they had no gnarautees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. The Black Republican members of this Committee are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information trnly represent them. The Committee of Thirty-Three, on Friday, adjourned for a week, without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions before them that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hopes until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secessiou. If you are decelved hy them, It shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you .-Now I tell you upou the faith of a true mau, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights In the Uniou ought to he instantly abanoned. It is fraught with nothing but rain to yourselves and your posterity. Seces slon by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot box by the ananimons voice of Georgia on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tran-R. TOOMBS. quility and glory.

No Compromise-Wade's Speech Indorsed. At a largely attended meeting of the Black Republicans of Indiaua, Leld at Indianapolis ou Saturday last, which was participated in by a number of the leading ineu of that party in the State, resolutions were unanimously passed, declaring, among other things: 1. That It is treason for the Slave States

to withdraw from the Union, and all en-I understand the Kuntucky members of gaged in any "attempt" looking to a secession of any State or States are guilty of treason, and ought to be hung.

2. That there is "no occasion" for new gnarantees to slavery hy concessions or compromises.

3. That Congress is imperatively called on to mass a law to protect Aboltionists in the control of the constituents at an early day, taking substautially the position of have indicated. It will be the position of all parties in Kentucky. We must all stand on it, not an Democrats, nor as Americans, nor as Non-Intervention men, but as Kentuckians. We must forget party names and party distinctions; but remembering only that we are Kentuckians are as betreason, and ought to be hung.

on to pass a law to protect Abolitiouists lu their attempts in the slave States to incite the negroes to insurrection, or to induce our own hearthstones. them to escape from their masters. 4. That the President ought to be im-

5. That it is the duty of the Black Republican party to stand up to their princl- the Methodist Episcopal Church South, ples of hostillty to slavery, making no concessions, and surrendering no point. 6. That Senator WADE's war proclamation in the United States Senate meets | Fisnest and Rev. D. CARMICHAEL, Vice their approval, and that a copy of it be scut to each of the Representatives in Con- retary. The following preamble and resogress from that State, for their guldance! This, we assure the people of Kentucky. and supported by Rev. P. C. NEELEY, Rev. indleates fairly the feeling of the dominant party in the North. Is it uot madness to hope for concessions from men so utterly mad?

Dissolution—An Extra Session of the Legislature. The editor of the Lexington Stalesman has been in Washington City for a week or ten days; and what ho has seen and heard there has induced him to change his opinion in regard to the necessity for calling an extra session of the Legislature to take luto consideration the present position of public affairs. He now believes, what has been apparent to us for sixty days, and what we have frequently told our readers, first, that disnuion is inevitable; second, that the Legislature of Kentneky should be convened in extra session. Writing home

possible degree the weifare of the slave.

Resolved, That the inauguration of any
political measure which looks to the overthrow of this institution, or seeks in any mauner, or at any time, however distant, for the removal of this servile class ont of a dependent relation, which is their true on the 18th inst., he says: The Impression made by a brief solonrn at the Capitol precludes all hope for a malutenance of the Union as now constituted. aud nominal estate, into one of whose du-tles and responsibilities they are incapa-ble, can only be dictated by a blind fanati-No man dreams of any other result of all consultation now going on than separation, but speculation commences when the ex-tent of the dismemberment is discussed. cism, which will not listen to reason, but madly destroy those whom it attempts to The action of the horder States is the sub Resolved, That, as in the Providence of God, several millions of the African race have been committed to our care as a people, we should be recreant to that trust if or later will be Southern. Recently ind eations point to much earlier and more de-cisive action ou the part of Virginia and Maryland than heretofore expected. It has we did not defend our right to their service against any and all eucmics now and even thought by the best informed that these States will be two of the original members of the new Confederacy. Resolved, That the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency of the United States, upon the plain advocacy of priuci-ples utterly subversive of our rights, can A Couvention of the seceding States will donhtless be called for an early day in Fehruary, and the new organization set in operation by the simple adoption of the only be considered as a declaration of he tillity, on the part of a dominant majority toward the people of the Sonth, a declaration, which in fact, if not in form, dissolves the compact of Union between the States, and drives the aggrieved party to assert her independence, and maintain her rights at all hardes. present Constitution, and giving to the new government the name of the "United States of America." If this be done, and irginia he a member, how soon before rights, at all hazards, and to the last ex-

estiny with those to whom she is bound hy all the ties of kindred, sympathy, business and a common interest.

In view of these events, it occurate me that the Legislature of Kentucky should be called. Its main duty will no doubt he to provide for a State Convention. Upon

Resolved, That we place our lives and our fortunes upon the altar of our State, content to abide in her prosperty, 10 share her adversity, and determined, as far as in us lies to preserve her horse preserved. this point, I am induced to change ar opinion expressed a few days ago. A Frand. lies, to preserve her honor usullied. The Charleston Mercury has been im posed on by "an offer" purporting to have It is common with those who advo

ocen made from this city. The letter is cate snhmission to the North, to profess, at printed was written hy some misercant who the same time, great sympathy with the is equally ineapable of patriotic or honora South in her present grievances. The South, at such a time as this, expects ble action, but whose amhition, it may be, is not llinited to the perpetration of such something more from her sons than mere frauds as he is guilty of in this instance. sympathy. Yet, even that would not be so the strange way it is commo from which the worst of those with whom shown by these "sympathizers." We have he claims, in terms understood only here, | heard of brutes bearing the form of men to have been associated (the prisoners of showing their affection for their wives in the county jail) would shrink ss being too the same way-by insulting and abusing

vile even for them to do. thens. The South is often urged to submis-Discussing the personal qualities of sion upon the plea that "we could stand | Lincoln sounds to Southern cars very LINCOLN for four years." This very plea | much like discussing the qualities of the keeps all tyranta in power, and is fit to be used only by cowards and slaves. For freemen, the question to be decided is not how er will be its sting. Praising Lincoln to much of wrong they can stand, but how them has, therefore, much the same effect little. Universal history teaches that they as cracking a silk lash over high-mettled cording to the Constitution, is the sheet horses. They will be very apt to run off. must not stand the first aggression.

The Policy of the Black Republi- The Border States-Their Position to Employ Against the Seceding State .. Iu dealing with the difficultles between the two sections of the Union, growing out

The following extracts from a 4-tter by

he editor of the Lexington Statesmau, the

Secretary of State, now at Washington on

husiness for the Commonwealth, who has

heretofore hoped where we saw no ground

o hope, are strongly confirmatory of what

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18, 1860.

The speech of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in the

enate of yesterday is received here as a

spirit of the Republican party, and as such will serve more effectually to consolidate the sections than any movement which has, up to this period, occurred. He proposes simply that the Republican party shall assume the reigns of Government, and administer it upon its own principles, using all the power necessary to support the proposers.

using all the power necessary to entorce
all the laws. Stern, unyielding, and uncompromising in policy, unconclitatory in
spirit, and hitter in teeling, he seemed
wholly insensible or incredulous of the
disallection in the South, or callous to all
the before of domestic strife. His speech

disaffection in the South, or canous the horror of domestic strife. Ilis speech the horror of domestic strife. Ilis speech

FORCE and COERCION.

received here as an exposition of Lin-oln's policy, and is construed to mean

of the uncompromisino, coencive police of the Republicans. It is rumored that Doughas, luthe Senate, and McClernand, of

termination is the subjugation of the Sor ern people. Events are rapidly drifting this issue. Before this reaches the cycle

e reader, this momentous issue wil

f Kentneky. Where does Kentucky stan

on this great question? Away with par

position. I do not believe that the will he found a corporal's guard Kentuckians, outside of the Linco

ivil war upon us, our destiny is with th

I understand the Kentucky members of

only that we are Kentuckians, act as be

Intions, offered by Rev. P. W. HARRISON,

J. B. COTTNELL, Rev. J. E. NEWMAN, and

WHEREAS, We ministers of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopai

Church, South, having nuder ordinary cir-cumstances no disposition to intermeddle with the polities of our country, as heing

reign to the great work in which we a

engaged, hut regarding the prescut peril

a crisis ln public affairs calling for uni-

ol action among the people of the South; and whereas, we couceive it our duty, as

veil as our privilege, to give expression to

Resolved, That we believe African slavery, as it exists in the Southern States of this Republic, to be a wise, humane, and righteous institution, approved of God, and calculated to promote to the highest

prethren of the South, and should they

ever need our hands to assist in achieving our Independence, we shall not be found

wanting in the hour of danger.

ur views; therefore

others, were nuanimously adopted:

we have endeavored to impress on our

readers, and we invite attention to them;

make public.

we have stafeely time to understand the of the warfare on the property and justitunature, extent, or bearing of one, before ions of the slaveholding States, during the another arrests our attention and demands pendency of the Presidential canvass, as onr consideration. since the election, we have deemed it a The domestic tranquility, peace, prosperity, liberty, and all that a free peeple sacred duty to keep before our readers, as far as in our power, the true state of affairs, should seek for themselves or wish to "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in transmit to posterity, of Kentucky and the order Slave States, are Involved in the For doing this, some of our party friends present complicated dim cattles between

and their Duty.

have complained of us, hecause such a he parts of the Confederacy. course confleted with their ideas of poli-The responsibilities feeting on our peo cy, while political opponents have been ple are such as few communities are reactive in misrepresering our position and uired to meet. Are we equal to them? Have we the spirit, the wisdom, the Belifying that "honesty is the best polprudence, and the patriotism that icy," and confident of the rectitude of our ore our forefathers successfully and glointentions and the correctness of our postriously through the long protrained emtions, we have turned neither to the right barrassments, and dimetalles, and perils uor to the left, but kept the even tenor of of the Revellition? Or, lacking all line our way, sometimes telling our friends nuelements that gave us freedom from Engpleasant facts, regardless of abuse received lish opprossion, are we prepared to purfor not suppressing what it was our duty Suase a short-lived peace now at the vost

of our equality and our rights and our in-Men of Kentucky! your glorious old Commonwealth, once the geographical enter of a great Confederacy, is now a border State, "and must hereafter ever oc upy that position, either with the North or the South. Its position and your chareter and intelligence entitle you to a poent voice in those deliherations which are oon to determine the fate of your countrymen and of those who but yesterday were such! Upon these deliberations depend your own future condition, and the condition of twelve millions of others whose interests, and welfare, and honor are all Identical with yours. It behower you, our fellow-citizens, to take heed what

Born in what is now a "border State," a ltizen all the days of our life of that Slate, proud to claim the title of Kentuckiau as he only one lo which we ever aspired, with no wish, no desire, no hope, and no thought inconsistent with that claim, may we not appeal to our fellow-eltizens to eonsider well the position in which they are placed, the responsibilities they are called on to meet, the duties they have to perform, and implore them to listen not to the voice of the tempter, who, in the guise of patrlotism, would fill their ears with mischievous falsehoods and delude them with plansible but fatal hopes! Momentous is the crisis now upon us! Great dre the dangers by which we are suffounded! Clear heads and sleedy hands, and honest, faithful hearts may preserve to us our lihertics, and give us that sense of personal security and that protection of our rights which It is the duty of all good Governments to gnarantee. But if the people will not act -if they dare not know what is going to around them-if they cry out for "a little more rest, a little more sleep, a little more But, as before remarked, Senator Wade's speech is received as the final enunciation folding ef the arms to slumber"-If they will not hearken to the warnings wit the faithful watchman, but then laber to the songs of the cyter, may lieaven help us,

Illinoie, in the House, both Democrats, will in a few days tollow, in defense of the same policy. Georgian, Force, Steel and Lead are the arguments to be employed against the second States. Civil war is to follow, blood is to flow, and the end of all this externiliation is the subjurction of the Second for there is no hope on earth! A dissolution of the Federal Union can not be prevented. South Carolina is gone already! There was but one hope that others would not follow her; and the re fusal of the Black Republicans in Congress to make any concessions to the wronged and greatly aggrieved South, the many in dieations that the dominant barty intend to continue their unholy attacks on slavery and the slave States, the war istinctions, down upon the factions spirit f partisans, and let us all arise as him uckians to give our noble old State her true lone of the friends of the President elect throughout the country, have blasted that almost ert it was born! Mr. CRIT-TENDER's proposition for adjustment, the forces, who will not sternly say to the Federal Government, "If you force most moderate that has emanaled froht the South, was rejected by the Black Re-This issue should no sooner be publicans of the Benute Committee, and presented, this policy should no sooner be unmistakably Indicated, than should Ken has not been favored, as far as we have seen, by one single Black Republican newstucky speak ont holdly, fearlessly and depaper or leader in any State in the Unlon! louid be accepted at true position of our State. The Republican polley will result in war, and destroy all hope of any reconstruction of the Government. Therefore, and more than the construction of the covernment. That the sun will rise and set to-morrow is not more certain than that before the first day of February Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabams, Florida, and Georgia will be out

ment. Therefore, as a measure of peace, of Union and future reconstruction, I should earnsstly recommend a prompt response of Kentucky to the "force polley" forshadowed by Mr. Wade. Let the fifteen slave States present an ambroken brout on this question, and fiftient clearly to the Republicans that it is against thirteen millions of freemen they propose to wage war. This is the only hope of averting the calamity of the Union! What, then, becomes the duty of the border Slave States. Death itself is not mole Inevitable than I hat they will have to stay with their enemies of the North; or go with their friends of the South; or, making enemies of both the North and the South, freemen they propose to wage war. This is the only hope of averting the calamity, the only hope of realizing to them the lusanity and madness of their policy. Then let the issues be made up at once: "Coercion and Force, or Resistance." We do not hesitate to inserihe resistance upon our flag, and helieva in so doing we are pursuing the best course to preserve peace and bring about a restorstion of lice old order of things. set up for themselves! Those who plead with you earnestly and eloquently not lo give up the ship, in substance entreat you o surrender to the North; to submit to those who have Insulted, wronged, and rohbed you, and despitefully used you, without one guarantee for your future protection: to remain with your enemies, who will not recognize you as equals, after your friends have refused to stay where even the Constitution and the most binding oaths to ohey it gave them no security; to cling to a Union which is no ionger a Union, and to fight in it for your rightsengage in a civil war, with those whose nembers will be an ten to one and whose expenses in such a contest will be paid in good part by yourselves, or consent to degradation worse than slavery! There are those who ask you to do this: will you

ollow their advice? Methodist Preachers in Alabama, The question, then, for the eitizens of At a meeting of a large number of the he "border Slave States"-for the people members of the Aiabama Conference of of Kentneky-to decide, ia not whether there shall be a dissolution, but dissolution held in Estelle Ilali, Montgomery, Aiabeing a fixed fact, where will they go? bama, on the 19th inst., Rev F. G. FEROU-And that question must be answered, for son was elected Chairman, Rev. J. D. all time to come, for weal or woe, in the next sixty days! Presidents, and Rev. J. W. Hanmon, Sec-

## Public Meetings.

Such has been the pressure upon on columns, that, however reluctantly, we have been compelled to omit the proceedinga of a number of county meetings which have been sent as for publication .-Indeed, the appearance of such proceedngs in the Conrier is an exception to the general rule we have been compelled to

We give below the resolutions adopted n two or three countles, by meetings which seem to have scrionsly taken into consideration facts, and acted in view of events transpiring in other sectious of our beloved conutry, rather than discussed heories and attempted the solntion of philosophical abstractions:

HANCOCK COUNTY .- The citizens of Han

ock county, without regard to party, met t Hawesville on the 26th ult., and after organizing hy appointing Dr. GREEN STER-RETT Chairman, Dr. T. HOLMES, SAMUEL McAdams, James Maoan, and C. C. Haw-LEY, Vice Presidents, and W. P. BAKER and W. F. Hawes Secretaries, they named a Committee on Resolutions, composed as follows: Col. W. D. P. Bush, G. W. Wil LIAMS, D. L. ADAIR, W. P. BAKER, GEORGE SMITH, G. M. YOUNGER, and L. LANE, They then adjourned to meet again on the 8th o the present month. On the 8th inst., the meeting was called to order, and two or three series of resolutions were reported from the Committee, read, and discussed fully; and then, without voting, they adourned to the 16th; when, a large number being present, the following resolutions, prepared by Judge G. W. WILLIAMS, were adopted hy a vote approaching unanimity: Wheneas, The dearest Interests of these United States, may, the very existence of our great American Nationality is at this our great American Nationality is at this moment most seriously imperited; and whereas, the times and the occasion de mand a distinct atterance of the popular voice everywhere in reference to the cansi Resolved, That our hearla are with our of our troubles, and the means for avert-ing the impending calamity, therefore, Resolved, That the prime cause of the Resolved, That the prime cause of the present excited and convulsed state of the public mind throughout the Slave States is the anti-slavery fanaticism, and the aggressive spirit and policy of the Free States, which, operating Incessantly, through a long series of years, has at last culminated in the triumphant election to the first and second offlees of the Republic, two of the most ultra anti-slavery leaders on a nomination and by a vote strictly sectional; both of whom, and the party that elected them, are openly pledged to principles and a line of policy contrary to the Constitution, and hostile and destructive of the rights, happiness, and safety of the peoulo

> Resolved, That "the union of these States is based on the Constitution, and the blessings and permanance of one can only be seenred by a faithful observance of the Resolved, That the Union under which we live is not a Union of superiors and in-feriors, either as it regards the States com-posing it or the people thereof; but that it was intended to be and is a constitution-

rights, happiness, and safety of the people of the South, and which tend, directly an

ple; that every consideration of inter patriotism, and honor, demands tha should be preserved and perpetuated, and that a wanton disruption of it would be a dire calamity to our people of all sections, and "treaser against the hopes of the The border States are deeply interested the great events now erowding so rapdly each on that which went before that Resolved. That, while to labor and saeifice for the maintenance of our national Juion, so long as it is one of equality and

ernity, is the sacred duty of every aternity, is the enered dity of every merican ritizen, and the first "..." of fery true patriot, "that no may be preerved, and yet "..." or no great boon either oursel" of the our factorial dietord, and la which there is "everyal dietord, "mu. eriminations, and rectimina lons," "mu-By power, by constitutional and legal without reciprocal trus and confi-ce," is worse than no union at all, and, herefore Bot worth preserving. In pre-brence to such a Union, "give ns separa-lon with all its consequences."

Resolved, That the danger that now so seriously threatens the rights and institu-

one of the South, does not lie in the nere fact of the erection of Abraham Linoln to the Presidency, but is to be found coln to the Presidency, but is to be found in that deep, intense, and pervading antagonism in the popular mind of the North to those rights and institutions, it which that election is the evidence and dearon-stration; and that our only hope for the preservation of the Union is in the sober sense and patriotism of our Northern countrymen upon a united, caim, and respectful appeal by the Slave States: First—for a clear and full recognition of their equal rights under the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Control of the United States; second—for a prompt and faithful excelution of the Fugitive Slave Law; and, third—for an abandonment by the States third—for an abandonment by the States and people of the North of all attempts by unfriendly legistatish or otherwise, to interfere with or disparage the rights of the South as connected with slavery lu the

tates, the Territorics, and the District of

Resolved. That we are for the Union and

Resoured. That we are for the Condon the Constitution, but not for the England without the Constitution—that the Southern States ought hol, and will not so far as Kentucky is Teneroed, tamely submit to a further deprivation of their unquesnable rights as members of this Con federacy by a dominant and heatile par-ty in the North—that as Kentuckians, complaining of the same wrongs with our countrymen of the Cotton States, while we sympathize with them in their fixed and naalterable purpose and letermination to that a speedy remedy for hose wrongs in the Union; or to provide gainst them but of it, we, at the same line, disapprove of and deprecate hasty ind precipitate action, and would carnestly and respectfully implore them to postpone the ultimatum of secession until a united South shall have made another and final effort, in the Union, for the redress of her accumulated gifevances, and for the rights and safety of her people. If that effort should fail, then every Slave State should, without further delay or remonstrance, withdraw from the Union, and afterwards, separately of willed take such measures. eparately or united, take such measures ence might dictate. Resolved, That such an effort for the in-

Assotred, that such an effort for the integrity of the Union is not only due to the South Itself, but also those just and patriotic men throughout the North who have albity vindicated the rights of their Southern brethren, in opposition to the hostile feeling and sentiment prevalent in their own section.

Remotive, That should any one or more

of the Slave States, despairing of their constitutional rights, withdraw from the Union without waiting for the lecilit of another and task ariginal to the States and people of the North for insticcand equality librein, still we can never sanction the arbitrary and tyranical privately that would hitrary and tyranical principle that wou employ force for their subjugation, b would, to the last, resist any retempt of t sort, come from whatever quarter ft might.

Resolved, That we approve of and recommend a Convention of all the Slave States the consult on the dangers that threaten them, and the course proper for them to pursue in this fearful crisis, and that his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to call an extra session of the Legislature at an early day to provide for the assembling of a Stale Convention to act in the matter.

rention to act in the matter.

Resolved, That the present emergency render\* a duly Kentucky owes to herself and her people, to arm and put the State in a condition to defend her rights, whatever position she may think proper to assur HICKMAN COUNTY .- The people of Hickman, on the 15th inst., W. R. VANCE, Chair-Man, and W. W. WOOD, JAMES M. MOORE, and Dr. G. A. HOKE, Vice-Presidents, and B. M. WALKER, Secretary, adopted, with

time for consideration. The most hopefu now despond, seeing no immediate pros B. M. WALKER, Secretary, adopted, with others, these resolutions:

Resolved, That the United States is a confederacy of sovereign States; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign States; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states; that the hadren states is a confederacy of sovereign states is a confederacy of sovereign states. qually means the inalienable rights of the collarly means the inalienable rights of the citizens of every State to be protected slike in their person and property, wherever the power of the Government extends.

Recoined, That Kentucky is devotedly attached to the Union of these States, desirous Io see it perpetuated, and that her patriotic citizens will be found hattling for that their patriotic citizens.

patriotic citizens will be found hattling for that Unlou while hope remains. But that, the roplnion, the Unlon that the Consti-tution are convertible terms; that the Unlon was formed by mutual conces-sions and gnarantees between the two sections; it can only be preserved by respecting those concessions, and that the open and premeditated resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, as continually practiced by the Northern people, the passage of acts nullifying this law by many of the Northern States, are gross outrages upon Southern rights and palpable viols tions of the Constitution; that it the peo-ple of the North desire to preserve the Union, we call upon them to show their good faith by ceasing their mob violence repealing their unconstitutional enact ments, and giving additional scenrity for the future; that the time has arrived for this additional seenrity to make the bond good; that Southern interest requires it, nd Kentucky demands it, whose peop erests, institutions, and destiny are irrecably identified with the South.

Resolved, That this meeting deprecates the calling of partisan Conventions at this exciting period; that such Conventions can be productive of no good, but on the contrary of much harm; that they will serve only to keep alive party hickerings at a time when the people of Kentucky should be united to consult for their conmon interests and confront a common danger; that the election of Lincoln, and the impending annihilation of the Republic, have obliterated party issues and parties; that it is our duty to meet together, not as Bell, Breekinridge, or Douglas men bnt as brothers and Kentuckians, intent or the common object, as national men anx-lous to preserve the Union, and as South-ern men determined to maintain our

public treasury.

Patriot of this afternoon:

MR. LINCOLN'S POSITION.

osed to any concession or compron hat shall yield one lota of the position

apled by the Republican party on the object of slavery in the Territories, and

that he stands now as he stood in May last.

when he accepted the nomination for the

Presidency, square upon the Chicago plat-

We happen to be in a position to he able

to indorse every word of the foregoing paragraph from the New York Trihunc of Saturday, as true to the letter.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Important intelligence has been divulged here to-ulght, via New York. It is that the Governors elect of seven Eastern and Northern States met In New York recently,

and alter a full review of the whole politi-cal battlefield, unauimously determined that the Republicans should not offer a

compromise, but on Mr. Lincoln assuming the reins of Government to push their anti-slavery doctrines to the uttermost,

even to the extent of a war upon the South. The meeting was not aecidental, but by pre-concerted action. Governor Mougan, of New York, and Governor Andrew, of

Massachusetts were among the number

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ENVOYS,

[From Wash, Cor. Balt, Sun.]

When the Commissioners shall make

helr demand, it is probable that the Presi-lent will refer the subject to Congress, by this course, he will, in fiet, recognize he commission and the authority under

which it was appointed. Congress could, and probably would, discuss the subject of the expediency of recapturing the forts till the end of the session, and then, perhaps, settle the matter by the passage of a general law, to the effect that inasmuch as

he fortificatious, etc., of the United States re an expense to the treasury, and as the Inited States Government has not troops

man or protect them, the President shall

the requested to turn them over to the states in which they are respectively situated, on the condition that they be kept in

epair at the expense of such State. This cas done in regard to the Cumberland

MORE OF THE BITTER RESULTS OF LINCOLN'S

ELECTION.

[From the Itartford (Conn.) Times. Dcc 21.]

Space would fail us were we to attempt to chronicle all the stoppages of mills and workshops in our own State and Massachu-

ollowing paragraphs:

of that State.

Resolved, That in view of the troubled condition of the times, and the dangers which menace us, when revolution is being precipitated in several Sonthern States, and a dissolution of the Confederacy huminent with all its momentary consequences; when the industrial interests of the people are prostrated, hanks snspending, increhants preaking, and general tinancial bankruptcy and ruin impending over the country, it is the duty of the Governor of Kentucky to call together the Legislature, for the pur-pose of taking into consideration the state of affairs, affording relief to our people in their pecuniary troubles, and if necessary to call a State Convention, or do whatever else the evigoueits of the times require else the exigencies of the times require, and the wants of the people demand; that to this end we respectfully but caruestly request his Excellency, Gov. Magoffin, to convene his Legislature as early as practi-

A Sonthern Correspondent of Northern Paper. We have hefore us a copy of the "Reonblican Banner," printed at Cortland Vilage, N. Y., of the 19th inst., in which a etter from Louisville, dated the 9th, finds prominent place. The conclusion of this slanderous production will give our readers an idea of the character and probable bjects of the author, and who, we hope, will soon get "ont of this cramped, illyrentilated prison of slavery," where he certainly is out of place and assuredly la

not wanted. He says: You noticed, no doubt, "B,'s" correspondence in the Journal from New York State and city. In that you had a prime specimen of Southern "vaporing." It is an article abounding in this latitude. Politicians on the stump overflow with it. Egotism is the most prominently expressed dism is the most prominently expresse element, together with a pandering to the character of most of the speeches I have listened to during the past campagiu. For iustance, the attention the Republican party received from their orators, I quote Col. Flournoy, of Arkansas. Ile said: "The Republican party—what they want is that your sisters and daughters should receive the niggers into your parlors and marry them." Republicans, by the ignorant mass of the South are cousidered "born devils." Talk ahout fanaticism North! come South to find it; 'tis a myth there.

he Laws," means not so much civil law enforced by legalized authorities, as the law of force by mob violence.

Hastily I give you a few of the fruits of my observations here on the border. I wish to go no farther down, but up into the Free North—out of this cramped, illyventilated prison of Slavery, breathe again the free air of freedom, and tread the

The Nashville Union dissents from is not the least truth in any of those rnand, in reference to his cocreion policy,

The people of South Carolina may be annihilated, but the world in arms cannot subdue them. There is not a man, woman, or child in that State that will not suffer torture on the rack before they will subait to coerclou. And there are more men n Tennessee who would rush to her assist nee, If subjugation were attempted, than South Carolina has citizens.

zens of all standing on the same platform of rights and privileges under the Federal compact.

Resolved, That the Union, maintained according to the Coustitution, is the sheet anchor of our hope as a great and free peo-

ngly facts in car both midst, which augmenting and thrn PROCEEDINGS OF THE STRATE COMMITTEE cet the party exigencies of those w Washinoton, Dec. 25. The Senate Committee of Thirteen wer results. linngry men are wanting work and will be heard. We resume our chroni n Saturday six hone; and a half, considering various propositions to arrest the progressor dissolution and give peace In the large and intelly prosperous manu-ceturing town of Meriden, eight or nine f the establishments have come down to The amendment to the Constitution

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[Spectal Dispatch to N. Y. Herald.]

Bouth finally and forever by a divis

uadnever enat a vote or uttered a sentiu

on the subject before. If that mode

Mr. Bigleh of Behnsylvahla, preferred a

division by a line across the country, he cause in that way the question of slaver could be taken out of Congress and separated entirely from the popular election in the Morth, without which we never

could have permanent peace.

Messrs. Wade, Doolittle, Collamer, and
Grimes opposed the proposition with mucl
carnestness and Milliy. They maiatained

carnesthess and ability. They maintained that the people in the late election decided tho question of slavery in the Territories and therefore they had no concessions to make or offer. They manifested great unwillingness to act in the absence of Mr. Seward, but as they could give my assurance on his immediate return, the Committee designable of the second of the s

nell to defer action on account of his al

The vote on Mr. Crittenden's proposition

ttteuden, Donglas, Rice, aud Powell— Against it—Messrs. Davis, Doolittl

ress to abelish shivery in the dockyard nd arsenois, was voted against by Messrs collamer, Doolittle, Grimes and Wade.—

The remainder of the Committee voted for the proposition, but as it had not a majority of the Republicant, it vis defeated under the rules adopted by the Committee, hat no proposition should be considered dopted and recommended to the Senate which did not receive a majority of the lepublican votes, and also those appeared the Republicant.

The third clanse, denying lo Congress

eright to abolish slavery in the District Columbia, was defeated by the same te, the Republicans all voting against it,

nd the remainder of the Committee fo

of transit, was defeated by the same vote. The Ith, which is intended to perfect the Fugitive Slave Law, by requiring the everal States to pay ter the fugitives who alght he felt and from the officers of the

Many other propositions were offered and roted upon, but none of leading importance-none that would meet the great exi-

rencies of the times.

the countities adjourned to meet at len e'clock ou Monday morning.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

The Senate's Select Committee came to no conclusion yesterday on any points be-fore them, the Republicans asking further

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 23.

ieans all voting in the negative

nst rights in the Uni

Propositiou-Messrs. Bigle

posed by Mr. Ufittenden to settle the Foverby between the North and the Charles Calker & Cal's foundry and sewthe country from ocean to organ, on the parameter of the Missaniel that, has the great analytical artificiation. Messrs Crittender z machine, coffee mill, bate neral hardware factory will close in the iness and plant up to tone to morrow saturded big... This establishment has Program and Bigler maintained it with great zeal and ability.

Mr. Douglas reliefated his football accommanding to sensible the question for the presentation of the country as though he mployed about 600 workmen.
The Britaunia Company, 2'0 workmen, ave nearly ceased business, and will probably close entirely.

Ives, Carmer & Co., thware manufacon of the country as though he ry, are preparing to stop work. Parker & Perkius (hammers) have shut himself willing to go for any other con sistent with honor or justice. ohn & Edmund Parker's foundry (100 ands) has ceased work entirely. Parker, Snow, Brooks & Co.; machiaefy nd steam engines, 1961 to 150 hands in reinary times) have been obliged to disof the living are said to have been eloquent and sublime. He, too, was willing to embrace any other effective mode of adjust-

harge all and shut up their doors THE SHOE BUSINESS OF LYNN, MASS. [From the Bay State, Dec. 20.] Our staple husiness has come almost to a dead stand still. There is scarcely any employment, and waiting on their oars for a rising breeze. There are, probably, as many as seven or eight hundred workmen thrown out of employment at this tim and it is difficult to determine when thei services will be needed. Not at least, al f them, till the question of dissolution of te Union is entitled.

THE SHOE BUSINESS AT AUBURN, N. Y. According to the Lewiston Falls Journal m in prosperous years, "is virtually pended."

[From the Pennsylvanian, Dec. 22] STANVATION IN PHILADELPUIA. We notice a call by a number of the Black Republicans of the Tenth Ward, for the citizens of that ward to meet at the former Wide Awake headquarters, to or nize a relief association to aid those st ng for want of employment. It is wel such political Abolitionists as Messrs dlp, Bush, Smith, Batturs, Chamber ollamer, Wade, Toomhs, Grimes, and nd others thos publicly to acknowledge he distress they have aided in bringing in honest, hard working men, and It is to Messrs, Hunter, Toombs and Davis, nevrtheless, intilnated an inclination to go or it if the Republicans would propose it e hoped that, having plunged them into his suffering, they will be most liberal in clieving their wants. What a big thing he election of Lincolu was, and how very The second proposition submitted by r. Crittenden, denying the right of Consperous the country has become

ti-slavery agitation CURTAILMENT OF BUSINESS. The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun hears of woolen and bottott mills in all directions, in his and other counties, that have been or, and are now running three-fourth or half time; and many wiff probably sur rend work in a few days, unless a differen ate of things shall he brought about. REDUCTION OF OPERATIONS IN THE FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS Seven out of the ten cotton milfs in Fall iver, Mass., have reduced their operations three-quarters, and the print works h

"THE TIGHTNESS." The Macou Telegraph, of Friday, says:—A few dollars, or their representalives, may now and then be seen in town, but in the country we are fold—and infact have great ason to feel the truth of it-that mo that it is impossible to pay taxes.

he same city have done the same.

OPINION OF LOUISIANA POLITICIANS. Schator Benjamin, of Lonisiana, pub-ishes a letter in the New Orleans Delta lated Washington, Determost Sthain which re expresses his despair of peace being re-tored between the North and South, and pressly recognizing property in slaves, but no vote was taken on it.

Mr. Toombs submitted a series of reso-lutions embracing substantially the prin-ciples of the Breckluridge platform, but his opinion that separate action on the part of the South is vitally necessary. A attempts at concerted action, he think should be reserved for the work of recon-structing the Government. The emergen cy does not admit of delay, "unless the South is prepared to submit to the degra-dation of conjury. I hereby perceptular in a parrated as its President as well as that of the

Pierre Soule, who is a candidate for the State Convention of Louisiaus, has come out in a eard, in which he denies that the Federal Government has the power to eccee a secoding State, and that the Sont can only choose between ignominy or revolution. He is, therefore, for revolution but not for an "inconsiderate revolution." He is for keeping Louisiana in concert an nnion with her sister States of the South. GOV. JACKSON'S OPINION.

people for the Union can restore peace.
The extremes on the Committee are equally unyielding to concession.
The reported recent declaration of the Hon, C. F. Jackson, Governor elect of Missouri, has published a letter, in which has says that the time has come when a set President elect that he will strictly adhere thement of all the questions in controversy between the North and South must be had. While admitting that the manner and form of Lincoln's election afford no ground for accession, he remarks:

"When we consider that Lincoln is the representative man of the Black Republicant party: that he was noninated and the Chicago Platform has confirmed the avering Republicans to that policy, and latensity of Southern feel-Representation a letter of the second of the statement that in the event of a dissolution and formation of two separate Confedera-cies California would go with the North and Northwest. Mr. Scott says he warmly u party; that he was nominated and ected because he was the author of the declaration that this Government cannot cudure permanently half slave and half free, I ask if his election under these circumstances is not committing the 'overt act?'"

sympathizes with the South, and cordially ndorses and fully justifies them in not renaining in the Union under Mr. Lincoin. He wants Cslifornia to set up for herself as a mighty Republic. OREAT DISUNION MEETING AND TORCHLIGHT Senator Pugh was serenaded last night. PROCESSION IN MEMPILIS, TENN. While thanking his friends for the hou conferred, he said the peace of the conn could not be restored by the sword. T A great disunion meeting and torch-light procession took place in Memphis, Saturshedding of a single drop of blood would make dissolution inevitable, and the re-construction of the Union impossible. It day night. The Avalanche thus concludes report of the affair: was by concession that peace could be pro

THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE HALL. When the procession returned to the hall, Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, a se dleton, Mallory, Woodson, and Segur made speeches, sustaining the views of Mr. Pugh, whose Senatorial speech is much ecssion delegate to the State Convention who had previously been invited, was h troduced to the mass of human beings, an made a short speech, appropriate and tel-ing. He was succeeded by Messrs. Black burn and Collius, who spoke for a few mo Geu. Cushing went to South Carolina at he request of the Supreme Court, to con-ult with the leaders touching secession. nents and were vociferonsly applauded. Resolutions were offered condemnia he course of Andrew Johnson, requestin le reports that State as acting with a view cooperation from all the Slave States nim never to come to Memphis, and ask ing him to resign his sest as United State Scuator from the State of Tennesses eports from that region convey the intel gence that the ladies are ready to surren r their jewels to aid in replenishing the These resolutions were read to the people during the most profound silence, and when the question was put for their adop Special Dispatch to the Clucinaatl Gazette.] MR. DRECKINRIDGE TO MAKE A SPEECH. tion, the "aye" sounded in thunder tones and ascended to heaven from thousands of brave and true hearts, that beat responsive Mr. Breekinridge will make a speech on the 5th of January, defining his position. to the general scutiment of Indignation felt for the man who has so misrepresented his constituents. There was not a single dissenting voice, and the resolutions were The following appears in the Baltimore We are enabled to state in the most positive terms, that Mr. Lincoln is ntterly op-

nanimously adopted.

A TRAGEDY. One of the speakers had alluded to th courses of Audrew Johnson, recently delivered in the Senate of the United States iivered in the Senate of the United States in which he had expressed the scutiments on only responded to by Gen. Joe Lanethat South Carolina should be whipped back into the Union. The cry of "Hanghim!" "hanghim!" went up from the large assemblage. In an incredibly short space of time an ethly of Johnson was manufactured. A rope, attached to the balcony, was placed around the neck of the "counterfeit presentment," and the lifeless figure was seen dangling in the air. Three stalwart negroes officiated as executioners. The crowd witnessed the mock punishment in silence, when the cry went up, "Burn him!" No sooner said than a lunndred applied torches to the said than a hundred applied torches to the "man of straw," and in a moment the ligure was wrapped in flames. Ere it has been entirely consumed it was pulled to the ground, and kicked and torn to pieces by the excited crowd. Our motion of Dr. J. M. Keller, a com-

mittee of the was appointed to telegraph the proceedings of the assemblage to our Representatives in Congress. The com-mittee appointed was composed of Messrs. Cavanaugh, Street, Blackburn, Dawson, and Lebbey. The proceedings ended, the vast assem lage dispersed in a most orderly and quiet namer. The whole was the largest de-constrution of the kind ever witnessed in

uphis, and gave the utmost satisfaction It is worthy of remark, that in the several demonstrations which have taken place here, the bands engaged have played 10 untional airs. ACCIDENT AND DEATH .-- As the up train on the Bardstown road was coming round curve in the road, near Mr. Ambrose Walker's, on last Monday evening, it ran over a man named Gilfoil or Gilfoyle, an uangled hoth his legs in a horrible man-ner. The train was stopped as soou as cossible, and the unfortunate man was

possible, and the nufortmate man was picked up, brought to town, and taken to the residence of Mr. Higgins, for whom he had been working. Drs. Newman and Hickman were called in, and after examining his injuries, they found it necessary to amputate his left leg above the knee, but in availed nothing, as his injuries were of such a character that he could not possibly recover. He died next morning about seven o'clock. No blame can be When Mississippi shall seede there will he no trouble about the collecting of revenue there. She has no port of entry. THE POSITION OF GEN. SCOTT. The National Intelligencer publishes the bout seven o'clock. No blame can b Gen. Scott, temporarily in this city, is, we have seen, the subject of several notices in the newspapers; such as, 1, that he attached to those having control of the train, as it was nearly dark, and the man was not discovered until it was too late to is about to resign his commission in the Army; 2, that he has matured a plan for invading and conquering any seceding State or States; and, 3, that he is opposed prevent the accident .- [Bardstown Gaz. THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL TO BE RE-PEALED IN RHODE ISLAND.—Gov. Sprague,

to garrisoning our Southern forts so as to place them beyond capture by heated mohs or unauthorized squads of volunof Rhode Islaud, has written a letter, in which he says: The Governor of Rhode Island goes heart and hand for the repeal of the so-called Personal Liberty hills of his State, We can ssy with confidence that there The hill authorizing the Governor of Georgia to accept the services of 10,000 volunteers, and also to appoint two major gemerals and four brigadier generals to eonmand in the field when necessary, has passed both branches of the latest them. eoinmand in the field when necessary, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State and sheers, to live up to the constitution and all its guaranties, the better to testify their love for the Union, and the firmer to exact allegiance to it from all others.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

Miss Sarah Johnson is under arrest in Detroit, under charge of stealing tive dollars from one lover to pay the minister for marrying her to another.

SOUTH CAROLINA! The Declaration of Independence

INCIDENTS AND COMMENTS. The declaration of causes for the see on of South Carolina from the Federal ort time;" preparatory to a general nion, as reported by the committee an pointed to prepare an address to the propi

fihr Scattlein States, is as follows:

The State of south Carolina having determined to resume her separate and equal place among nations, decrus it due to her-self, to the remaining United States of America, and to the vations of the world, that she should declare the causes which have led to this act. In the year 1765, that portion of the Britis npire embracing Great Britain, undertoomake laws for the Clovernment of th ought to he, FREE AND INDEPENDEN'S TATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to leve war, conclude peace, contract alliance ets and things which ludependent State may of right do."

They turther solemnly declared tha
whenever any "form of government become
destructive of the ends for which it was es tahlished, it is the right of the people talter or abolish it, and to institute a new

and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." Iu pursuance of this Declaration of In pendence, each of the thirteen State occeded to exercise its separate sove guty; adopted for itself a Constitution nd appointed officers for the adm on of Government in all its department Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Fo es of Coafederation, whereby they agre entrust the administration of their s the Congress of the Vuited States, ex-ressly declaring, in the first article, that heh State retains its sovereignty, freedor

iction and right which is not, by

of these ends, they declared that the Colonies "are absolved from the British Crown

Great Britain to have be

Under this Confederation the war of th evolution was carried on, and on the 3 eptember, 1783, the coutest ended, and clinitive treaty was signed by Great Bri n, in which she acknowledged the Ind endence of the Colonies in the following 'ARTICLE 1. Ills Britannie Majesty a

knowledges the sald United State New Hampshire, Massachusetts New Hampshire, Massemuserts bay Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pem sylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginik North Carolina, South Carolina, and Geo gia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND IN DEPENDENT STATES; that he treat with them as such; and for himself, his elrs and snecessors, reliaquishes all clai o the government, proprietary and terri orial rights of the same and every par

Thus were established the two great prin-lples asserted by the Colonles, namely: he right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Govert ment when it becomes destructive at the ends for which it was instituted. And con eurrent with the establishment of thes principles, was the fact, that each colon hecame and was recognized by the mother country as a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE. In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Artleles of Confeden

ion, and on 17th September, 1737, these Deputies recommended for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United State.
The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were the several sovereign was to take effect among those concurring and the General Government, as the ion agent, was then to be invested wit

their authority.

If only aline of the thirteen states had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution, and the states did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gor eised the functions of an indepedent na

charged on the several States, and the ca creise of certain of their powers restraine which necessarily implied their continu existence as sovereign States. But, to r which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Coust tution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, of are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an ordinance assenting to this Con-stitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution, to conform herself to the bllgations she had undertaken.

This was established by compact be-tween the States, a Government, with de-fined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant, and to so much more only as was necessary to exc cute the power granted. This limitatic left the whole remaining mass of pow subject to the clause reserving it to the States or to the people, and rendered un necessary any specification of reserved rights. We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two principles asserted in the Deckration of Indepen dence; and we hold further, that the under the first formation subjects it to a third found of its formation subjects it to a third fund-amental principle, namely: the law of com-pact. We maintain that in every compact etween two or more parties, the oblition is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a mate-rial part of the agreement entirely releases the other, and that where no arbitrator is

rovided, each party is remitted to his own adgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequencs.

In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert that lift teen of the States have deliberately refuse or years past to fulfil their constitutiona hligations, and we refer to their own stat tes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States n its 4th Article, provides as follows:
"No person held to service or labor in ne State, under the laws thereof. rom such service or labor, but shall lelivered up, on claim of the party whom such service or labor may be due This stipulation was so material to the compact, that without it that compact and not have been made. The greate number of the contracting parties held slaves, and the State of Virginia had previously declared her estimate of its value by making it the condition of her cession of the Territory which now composes the States north of the Ohio river

The same article of the Constitution by the saveral structure also for rendition by the saveral stipulates also for reudition by the severa States of lugitives from justice from th other States.

The General Government, as the conmon agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an

increasing hostllity on the part of t Northern States to the institution of slav ry has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Govern ment have ceased to effect the objects the Constitution. The States of Main New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachuset Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Yol Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Sehigan, Wiscousin, and Iowa have enact have which either publish the acts of Constitution. laws which either nullify the acts of Co gress, or render nseless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States th ngitive is discharged from the service abor claimed, and in none of them has t tate Government complied with the sti ation made in the Constitution. The St onformity with her constitutional unconformity with her constitutional under taking; but the current of anti-slavery feel-ing has led her more recently to enact law which render inoperative the remedie-provided by her own law, and by the law of Congress. In the State of New York even the right of transit for a slave has heen denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrec-

murder, and with flering service insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the Constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from its obligation. from its obligation.

The ends for which this Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect Union, establish jusice, insure domestic tranquility, provider the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to tree persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. We athrm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been d feated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property es-tablished in titteen of the Stales and recog-

and pictures to servile Insurred twenty-five years this agitation has dily increasing, until it has now to its aid the power of the comphical ling, has been drawn across the ion, and all the Stales north of that line ion, and all the the the thing ion of a faul

the high office of President of the Uni opintons and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to he on trusted with the administration of the common Government, because he has de clared that that "Government cannot en-lure permanently, half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the elief that slavery ls in the course of ulti-This sectional combination for the subreiou of the Constitution, has been aided n some of the States by elevating to citi-zenship persons who, by the Supreme Law of the land, are incapable of becoming cit-zens; and their votes have been used to inguiste a new policy, hostile to the

On the 4th of March next this party will s announced that the South shall be exed from the common ferritory; that judicial tribunals shall be made sec-al, and that a war must be waged t slavery until it shall cease through guarantees of the Constitution will en no longer exist; the equal rights of e States will be fost. The slaveholding es will no longer have the power of government or self-protection, and the ral Clovernment will have become

rectional interest and animosity will pen the irritation, and all hope of rem-is rendered vain by the fact that public ation at the North has invested a great tical error with the senctions of a more present religious ballet.

reoleons religions belief.
We, therefore, the people of South Carllon, by our delegates, in Convention asmbled, appealing to the Suprene Judge
f the world for the rectitude of our lai is dissolved, and that the State of South ign and independent State, with Inll pow-r to lety war, conclude peace, contract lliances, establish commerce, and to do ll other acts and things which ludepenent States may of right do.
And, for the support of this Declaration, ith a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to

THE SIGNING OF THE SECESSION ORDI-The Charleston Mercury thus describes he secues attending the signing of the ecession Ordinance:

ach other our lives, our fortunes, and our

acred honor.

The scene was one profoundly grand and impressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives; men most of them npon whose heads the snows of sixty winters had heen shed—palriarchs in age—the dignitaries of the land—the high Priests of the Church of Christ—transport statesment of the wise judges of erend statesmen-and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with bowed form, and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, advanced forward, with raised bands, in prayer to Almighty God, for lis blessing and favor in this great act of Hls people, about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and with hats off, listened to the touching and cloquent appeal to the All Wise Dispenser of events.

At the close of the prayer the President dvaneed with the consecrated parchment apon which was inscribed the decision of State, with the great seal uttache owly and solemnly it was read nuto the st word—"aissolved"—when men could ntain themselves uo longer, and a shout nat shook the very huilding, reverhera are shown the very mindred, reventing and ased only with the loss of breath. In cond, grave silence, the Convention itself raited the end with heating hearts.
The members of the Convention then dvanced, one by one, and placed their sig-atures to the ordinance, after which, midst the most tumultnous applause, the avolina a separate, iudependeut nationali-[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The events of yesterday will form an poet in the public enthusiasm risen to such height. The news of the nanimous man ty like wildfire. Business was imp y suspended. The church bells rang their joyous peals. The artillery sa tes were soon heard thundering from the lutes were soon heard thundering from the Citadel. New flags were everywhere thrown to the breeze. The volunteers instinctively donned their uniforms, and were seen hurrying to and fro about the streets. The telegraph office was thronged, and message after message flashed over the wires, bearing the great tidings to every quarter of the continent. After nightfall the central portion of the elty became a perfect blaze of light from the innumerable bonfires and dreworks of every descripe bonfires and flreworks of every descrip the bonnics and lifeworks of every descrip-tion. Many private residences and places of husiness were brilliautly illuminsted— among the latter was the Mercury office, in front of which was a large transparency luseribed with the words:

"ONE VOICE AND MILLIONS OF STRONG ARMS TO UPUOLD THE HONOR OF

SOUTH CAROLINA. The beautiful liberty pole at the head of Hayne street was spleudidly illuminated with lanterns. During the evening several sions of private citizens paraded the streeta, accempanied by bands of music, hut li many instauces the sounds of the latter were drowned by the stentorian shouts of the jubilant populace. The excitement was kept up during the entire evening, and it was long after midnight before the city citizens sought their pillows on which to take their first rest in the Free, Indepen lent, and Sovereign State of South Care

HOW SECESSION IS NEOANDED. (From the Charleston Mcrcury.) Inscribed among the calends of the orld-niemorable in time to come—the oth day of December, in the year of onr Lord 1800, has become an epoch in the his-ory of the human race. A great Confed-erated Republic, overwrought with arront and tyraunous oppressions, has fallen from its high estate amongst the nations of the carth. Conservative liberty has been vindicated. Mobocratic license has been stricken down. Order has been conquered, yet liherty has survived. Right has saised his banner aloft, and bidden defiance to Might. The problem of self-government under the check halance of slavery, has see ared itself from threatened destruc-

South Carolina has resumed her entire owers, and, nushackled, has become one of the nations of the earth. On yesterday he 20th of December, just before I o'clock? M., the Ordinance of Secession was pre-ented by the Continuittee on "the Ordi-tance," to the Convention of the people of South Carolina. Precisely at seven in the ordinance, each name being aken on the Ordinance, each name being alled in order. As uame upon name fell pon the car of the silent assembly, the rief sound was cehoed back, without one olitary exception in that whole grave ody—Aye! At 1.15 o'clock, P. M., the last name was

called, the Ordinance of Sescation was an-rounced to have been passed, and the last etter had fallen from the limbs of a brave, but too long oppressed people. To describe he enthusiasm with which this announcenent was greeted is beyond the power of he pen. The high, burning, bursting neart alone can realize it. A mighty voice rom the mighty throat of one people as a

The State of South Carolina has recorded herself helore the universe. In reverence before God, fearless of man, nnawed by power, unterrified by clamor, she has ent the Gordian knot of colonial dependence upon the North-cast her fortune upon her right, and her own right arm, and stands ready to uphold alike her Independence and her dignity before the world. Prescribing to none, she will he dictated to by none; willing for peace, she is ready for war. Deprecating blood, she is ready for shed it. Valuing her liherties, she will maintain them. Neither swervedby frowns or foes, nor swayed by timorous solicita-The State of South Carolina has recorded or foes, nor swayed by timorous solicita-tions of friends, she will pursue her direct path, and establish for herself and for her posterity, her rights, her liberties and her institutions. Though friends may fail her n her need, though the cannou of her ene-nies may beleh destruction among her people, South Carolina, unawed, uncon-querable, will still hold aloft her flag, Animis Opibusque Parati." [From the Charleston Conrier.]

The 20th December is marked with in-clible red in the calendar of South Car-On that day the hopes and desires and expectation and determination of a united xpectation and determination of a united commonwealth were gratified and satis-ed, and the Act of Secession was passed and ratified, and promulgated by a Con-reution representing the sovereignty of the State and called forthat purpose. The Constitution of the United States, which was ratified and adopted in and for the State of South Carolina ou the 23d May, 1788, was abrogated, repealed, and su-nulled so far as the State of South Caro-

chaleston—the first capitol and metropois of South Carolina; the Act of Secesion, by a singular interposition of Provi ence, was ordained and ratified in the same city. A few venerable citizens are yet with us who remember the adoption of the United States Constitution. That tablished in fifteen of the States and reveaulable to the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted the open slavery; they have permitted the open of the best and bravest citizens of the best and bravest citizens of the lost and bravest citizens o perce and to cloign the property of the calmly and deliberately, and by the manipulations of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our ted by the free choice of the people. Let slaves to leave their homes; and those who ! the record speak for itself.

the Confederacy known as the to its ald the power of the com-cernment. Unserting the Jordan institution, a sectional party has thin that article istablishing the ea Department: the means of sub-tue constitution itself. A geo-

evening, with unparalleled muanimity, de-clared to the world that as soin as the gra would be proclaimed a free and indepen-The representatives of the people have not disappointed them. In the brief but emphatic ordinance, which will be found in our columns this morning, passed without a dissenting voice, they have admirably earried out the wishes of the whole people of the State. All honor to them, therefore, for the promputers with which they have

for the promptness with which they have obeyed the popular will. South Carolina, a free and independent sovereignty, ex-tends her hand to her Southern sister States. Her people will hall with joy the day that sees them all alike—free and independent. All hall to the hirth-day of South Carolina Independence! [From the Washington Constitution.]

[From the Washington Constitution.]

A few days will hrling the issue to the chambers of the Capitol. South Carolina, through her representatives, will re-appear in Washington in a character that will test the virtues of the Federal system and the good sense of Cougress. Let us hope that the soleanity of Charleston will be left to stand in contrast to frivolity or passion in this the Metropolls of the Union. Our law makers cannot hope to shirk the difficulty; and assuredly they must not hope to break it down by sheer forces. It is an occasion for liherality, for forbearance, for concillation, for statesmanship in its lofficst. tion, for statesmanship in its loftiest, grandest aspects. It is an occasion which will call forth the true governing capacity, and will, in all likelihood, determine the question of peace or war as between one section and another. The pairty topies of ordinary partisanship should have no place in the discussions to which South Carolina In her new relation will give rise. The trumpery considerations of individual ambition and profit should not be suffered ambition and prout should not be silvered to interpose obstacles to the discharge of the most delicate duty that has ever devolved upon Congress. How many in Congress will rise to the great hight of the great argument? How many will approach the issue presented to them in the only temper which is compatible with the peaceful settlement of our present diff. peaceful settlement of our present diffi

The Philadelphia Argus says One State is now out of the l'nion, to be ollowed, in all human probability, by all he remainder of the Cotton States. We look now for nothing less than the withdrawal rounthe Union of eight Sonthern States he ore the first of March next. If that event hould take place, as is now very probable, not with standing the love of the Union now prevalent in the border States, by the law of gravitation all the Northern Stave States will fall into the Southern Confederacy. The Wilmlington (N. C. Journal says:

Of course, from the known differences of opinion existing in this community, the course of one reighboring State was differently regarded by different people; all, however, perceived in it only the sequel of past events.

It is a serious thing, even when the future is all clear before us, to sever old ties and associations. It is a serious thing to leave sight of land, trusting ourselves to the staunehest barge, upon the plainest the staunchest barge, upon the plainest voyage, and under the most smiling skies, with the friendliest port ready to receive us. How much more serious is it if clouds see nothing but storm and suffering, rnin and desolation. The medium may lie between, although we must be aware that any serious change, however advantageously it may result, must be accompanied by present disturbance and immediate loss.

[From the New York Tribune, Rep.] It is so easy to pass resolutious, so diffi-cult to execute them. Her first act of sovereignty is rather Indicrous. She asks sovereignty is rather Indicrous. She asks the Government from which she secodes to conduct for her ber postal system. However, she is gone, and if she is gratified by the manner of her going, the gratification is one which nobody, we fancy, will grudge her. If she chooses to be without the advantages of the Union, which her sister States enjoy, and will continue to enjoy, the loss is iters, and the advantages—so far as the saving of some heavy expenses is concerned—are ours. How in any other sense she is to get out of the Union it is not easy to see.

[From the New York Times, Rep.]

As this step [secession] was universally anticipated, it will create no special nu-casiness. It does not change the relations slightest degree, though it will very possi-hly be followed by acis that will have that effect. It is not easy to see how she can avoid refusing to pay duties at once, as her continuance in paying, upon her own the ory, becomes now an act of gratnituus subjection and tribute to a foreign State,

Meantime, in other States, and especially Meantime, in other States, and especially in Georgia, the movement is becoming more considerate and dignified, if not less decided. These things naturally encourage the hope of a better result than we have apprehended hitherto. It is thought that time will be gained at all events, and this is a matter of importance. It will not do, however, to yield too far to these anticipations. Whatever the movement has lost in recklessness and haste, it may have gained in steadlness and strength. There is thus far no Union party in the South; the only divisions are upon minor points. only divisions are upon minor points.— Some are for seeeding now, while others would wait for the co-operation of other States. Some would seeded without con-dition, while others would remain in the

Inion if their demands should he cou-[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dem.] For thirty years we have heen talking and hearing about effective resistance to Northern aggression. Public meetiags, Congressional speeches, legislative-last-extremity-resolutions have succeeded each other, time and again, to be smothered in compromises and shifts, and, in all cases hitherto, to actual concessions sufficiently important to invite further aggression.—This sort of things has hually involved, This sort of things has finally involved, not only immhent danger, but actual and serious outrage; and, finally, worst of all, contempt—Northern contempt for Somhern threats and Sonthern coursge. At any time an act of resistance would have suffleed to check and repel the tide of injury and opprohrium. We have waited long for lt—it has been sorely needed; it has come at last. Yesterday, at I o'clock P. M., the sovereign State of South Carolina finally resolved to sever all connection with a Confederacy which has failed to scenre her sovereign dignity and equality. Three times three for the first act of State rusistsovereign dignity and equality. Three inces three for the first act of State resist-

THE FORTS AT CHARLESTON. The Charleston Mercury of Wednesday

When the State is out of the Union when the forts are demanded and refused to he delivered up to those in whom is yested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defense alone they were ceded and built up; and when, the Federal Government showing a hestile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and Black Republication to expect that the State by publicanism to expect that the State, by ner authorities, will move in the premises. The people will oney the call for war, and take the forts.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE. The following action was recently taken by this body in reference to the political

The Committee appointed to consider the duty of the Conference in reference to the interests of the Church, in connection with the present condition of the country the Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the South Carolina Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Ministry denisnds, and should ever receive, their faithful and de voted attention, and should force crabsolve them from any active participation in the strifen of the political arena, nevertheless can never forget the high allegiance which they owe to the claims of their country, the land of their birth. the land of their birth.

Resolved, That while we deplore the necessity that exists for a separation from the Federal Union, yet, in view of all the history of the past, the perils of the present and the threatened wrongs of the future, we feel bound, by honor and duty, to move in hermony with the South in vesicities.

harmony with the South in resisting Northern domination.

Resolved, That as faithful sons of the South and of the State, with whose des-tiny we are identified, we shall ever pray for the guidance and blessing of the God of Providence and Grace, who has so long exercised his gracious protection over the homes of our fathers; and that this Con-ference tender to the State of South Carolina their encouragements, their sympa-thics, their affections, their intercession with heaven in her hehalf, their all-subject only to the paramount claims of God

"PAR NOBILE FRATUM."-The funnicst thing going the rounds is that Chas. Som-ner urges the coercion of the South. It is said that Hickman is of the same opinion. What bloody minded follows! Sumner, when caned by Brooks, cringed State of South Carolina ou the 23d May, 1788, was abrogated, repealed, and sunulled, so tar as the State of South Carolina was concerned, on the 20th December, 1860.

The Act of Ratification was excented in the face by Edmonsou, made uo show of resentment, but meckly picked up his hat and sneaked off. Now, arn't they a pretty pair of poltroons to talk about coercing anybody .- [Mohile Tribunc.

A schoolma'm in one of our district schools was examining a class in orthogra-phy. "Spell and define floweret," she said. "F1 o we r e t, floweret, a little llower," went off a towhead in a perfect streak.

"Wavelet, wavelet, a little wave," was the prompt return. "Bullet." "Bn Het, bnllet, a "little bull," shouted number three, who was inuocence

NOW IS THE TIME. May we not ask those of our friends who have etood by the Coursen for years, and who beve its influence is exerted for the publi good, to go lo work at once and raise clubs o ubscribers for it? The coming year is bi vith momeulous events, and those who wish t keep fully posted and be honestly advised as to the progress and true condition of transplring occurrences, should not only take the Cou HIER themselves, but should see that it le wide y and generally circulated through their respec ive neighborhoods. Now is the time to sul seche, and we would thank our friends to send ns their lists as early as practicable, in order that we may know the extent of the edition we are to begin. Friends, we usk your kind office in behalf of the COURIER.

MONEY. We will receive at par the paper enrrent in any of the States from which subscriptions are

Ving Victor Emanuel to the Siciliaus:

People of Slelly! My soul is deep

affected as I set my foot on this lamor sland, over which formerly, as an onen che present destinies of Italy, one of mancestors was called to 1 cm, and which

In our days chose my lamented brother for its king, and now, by universal suffrage livites ine to extend to it the benefits of a

free existence and of a untional unity.

Great things have been achieved in a short lapse of time—great things are yet to be accomplished; but I trust that, will the aid of God and of the virtue of the Italian people, we shall be able to bring to an end our magnanimous enterprise. The

nn end our magnanimous enterprise. The Government I here come to inaugurate to be one of regeneration and concord, will sincerely respect religion, and main

ain in their integrily the most ancien prerogatives, which are the glory of the sicilian Churchand the stronghold of civi

power. It will found an Administration which will build up again the moral principle of a well-ordered society, and by a

lucessaut economical progress, restore the fertility of the soil, the commerce, the maritime activity of the country, and thus turn to the common profit all those gifts

hich Providence has so treely lavished o

his privileged laud. Sicilians! Your history is the recital o

Another protest by Fransis the Second

In the shape of a circular to his Ambassa dors at foreign courts, had been issued It is dated Gaeta, November 12. The cir

their private animosities than of the great principle of order and the security of thrones. The tone of the dispatch docu-

not indicate a prolonged occupation of

We hope that Mr. Andrew Johnson i satisfied with the reception accorded to

is speech by the Black Republicans.

its object were to conclliate their favor ne has succeeded to perfection. Their de ight knows no bounds. On the constan

ohu W. Forney telegraphs half-a-column werhls initials to the praise and glory o ir. Johnson; and all the writers of the

zealously to give him notoriety. We di not cuvy him praise from such a quarter We are at a loss to understand how a Sena

But there's no accounting for taste, es secially Mr. Johuson's.

It is consolatory to learn, as we do, from reellent sources, that the hostility to

Southern rights and principles manifest by Mr. Johnson, is shared by but an insl aideant portion of the people of Tenne

see. There, as in the other border shu

states, the repuguance to Black Republian domination is rapidly nequiring formed and substance; and whatever Mr. Johnson substance; and whatever Mr. Johnson

may choose to do, Tennessee will not be party to the coercion of States, or to an interpretation of the Constitution which

would convert a voluntary compact of so relgn powers into a centralized despotisn the Senate has yet to hear Mr. Nichelson

Mr. Johnson. Two Northern Scuators

appreciate. - [Washington Constitution.

Times in Trindelphia.

penting to ask forgiveness of her outrage husband. She and Bader had wandere about, speut their money, and the unhol alliance, like all such wicked allairs, ende

being with all tuentire possession of the green eyed mouster, she gathered up a lot of stones and made a lierce attack upon the hack in which Mrs. M. arrived, break

nation was manifested by Mrs. Bader's friends. It was given out in an unmistak able manner that Mrs. Miesuer could no

remain lu Trindelphia; that if she did there would be a fearful luss, and although the party was a woman, tat and leathers were hinted at. Mrs. M. accordingly left, and

ame to this city, where she still remain-[Wheeling Intelligencer.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Conrier.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Ross vs Ross, Garrard; affirmed. Buldwin vs Baxter, Clarke; affirmed. Smith et ul vs Hauser et al, Louisville Ch'y

John Jones, Jr., Esq., of Lonisville, admitted

It has been wittly, but somewhat

without talking, the other talks without

ungallantly said, that a woman is the very reverse of her mirror—the one reflects

FRANKFORT, December 26, 1860.

ing the glass in the vehicle and com within a short distance of cracking skull of her enemy. The excitem

pread about town and considerab

[For the Louisville Courier,]
To the Women of America, Women of America! daughters of here sires - mothers of heroes yet unborn what think ye? Can ye look upon yor. country's rain? Can ye view your falr lnh tance, this land of light and liberty-Eden of the heart, where the Tre Knowledge is not lorbidden-a prey and the hands of the spoiler, without liftler out mighty cry for help and delive Remember all that freedom by ... for you-how it lifted from your brow the vail of ignornuce, loosened the shackles of prejudice and superstition-crowned von with glory and honor, and opened to your vlew a future bright as the dawn of Heaveu. Think of these, my sisters, and, like the noble Esther, lutercede for your peop'e-"Oh king, let my life he given me at my petitiou, and my people at my request! For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people, or how can I endure to see the destruction of my kindred?" Not with an earthly sovereign rests your destiny-but with One "mighty to save-a very present help in trouble"-with One at whose command the stars aroscupon the darkness of this Western land, and at whose behest the clouds which threaten ns shall roll away, and the heavens smile upon us once more in all their undlmmed lustre. Of all the rights of woman, that of prayer is the most precious and sacred, and "the prayer of faith availeth much .-Therefore, mothers of America, pray for

It is dated Gacta, November 12. The circular, while admitting that the King's army was demoralized by pernicious doctrines, and that treason had penetrated even to the Court and Councils, contends that the King would have achieved a triumphant return to his Capital, had not "a perjured and disloyal sovereign Interfered to prevent it." The King complains of the apathy of European sovereigns, but pays a compliment to the Emperor Napoleon, who showed a generons disposition, to HOPE SUTHERLAND. Free Negroes. A correspondent at New Albany writes us that in passing, recently, between that city aud Louisville, he has been astonished at the number of free negroes going to and fro-from New Albany to Louisville, and who showed a generous disposition, to which loyal and monarchial England re proached him bitterly. Till lately the king cherished a hope that the conference at Warsaw would have led to a Enropean Congress, but the Powers think more other private animosities, then of the great

your afflicted country.

An unrestrained intercourse of this kind cannot be otherwise than peruiclous, and should not be permitted. The free negroes of Kentucky are bad enough; but those of Indiana and other Free States should not be allowed to come here at all. HOO CHOLERA. - We understand that this Gueta.

ase is playing sad havoe with the hoge In Harrison county. One distillery alone has lost one thousand dollars worth; whiln at several others they are dying at the rate of twelve or fifteen per day. No remedy has yet been found for the disease. The State has offered a reward of \$1,000 for a remedy. Kentneky lms suffered to the amount of several millions of dollars from this epidemic.-[Cin. Courler. Mr. R. Lighter, of Shelby county, has

" sunced by many who have ual. Let our Harrison It is often sald, in extenuation of the policy of Lincoln and his supporters, that they do not propose to interfere with slavery as it now exists in the States, but

discovered a remedy for hog nholera,

only to prevent its extending into the Ter-Translated into plain Southern language, this means simply that, in the present attack on slavery, they do not intend to behead it, but only to cut its feet off. To the utter astonishment of the aggressors, the

South will not cousent that either shall be A DUEL ABROAD, -A duel is reported to have taken place between Captain Van

Benthuysen, of New Orleans, and Licut. Many, of Nashville, two American officers attached to Gen. Avezzana's staff. Llent. Many was slightly wounded on the first hre, when the difficulty was amleahly ad-THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. - The monn-

ment creeted near New Albany over the remains of the soldiers who fell on the battle-field of Bnena Vista, In the Mexlean war, has been repaired and beautlfully painted and ornniented.

TFRev. T. L. Breckinridge, formerly a Saphist preacher at Lafnyette, Ind., has entered upon the practice of the law. We reckon Brother B. thinks he can practice better than he can preach \*A. W. Brewer, postmasterat Middle-

burg, Ind , and Wm. Kiukaid, who held a similar position at Fistula, Ind., have been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. Mayor Wood, of New York, has seeded from Dr. Tyng's Chnrch, because the latter animadverted on the Thauksgiving

proclamation of the Mayor. A postoffice has been established at Flat Woods, Marshall county. The name of Volney, Logan county, has been changed

to Volney Station. THE SOUTH CAROLINA ENVOYS .- Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Ex-Gov. Adams, and Hon. J. L. Orr are the Envoys from South Caroli-

u. to the United States Government. ARKANSAS CALLS A CONVENTION .- The

are of Arkansas has authorized ag of a Convention. This is the towards her secession. A difficulity occurred in Morganfield, on Wednesday, between J. Lawrence

Brown and J. C. Hughes, in which the former was badly hurt. The report that W. F. G. Shanks, of

Nashville, was connected with a dramatic company was incorrect. Slx millious of dollars were received lu New York City, last week, from Cali-

Iornia and Europe. Hou. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York, was married on Saturday to

Miss Alice Fenno Miles. The population of Maryland is now 731,565, against 583,034 ten years ago. Bal-

Smith et ut ver hause.

Smith et ut ver hause.

Irmed.

Pool vs Webstor et al, Mason; reversed.

Abbott et al vs Hawkins, Anderson; reverse
Bond vs Mnillins,
Barker vs Powell et al, Fleming;
Cumbers vs Cumbers, Brucken;
Smith et al vs Colviu, Lou, Ch'y;
ORDERS. timore sums up 215,000 inhabltunts. Lincoln Sympathizers. The Petersburg (Va.) Express says that three "Lincolusympathizers" were lynched near Goldsboro, N. C., last week, for the high crime and misdemeanor of rejoicing

Attorney in this Court.

Barbaroux vs Waters, Jefferson; affidavit filed at Lincoln's election. The following is the history of the "trial, sentence, and execuand sulppona duces leenin awarded.
Teeter va Pierce's adm'r, Garrard; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and mandate suspended until the liftieth day of term.
Daniel McGrath, an allen, took preparatory They were imprisoned in the warehouse where they remained all night under a guard of tweuty men, a meeting in the meuntime being called for next day—Sun-Arnold vs Doty et al, Garrard; petition for day. At this meeting about two hundred persons attended—among them the most inhistratial and prudent citizens of Green, rehearing filed.

Baker vs Gooch et al, Madison; petition for rehearing filed.

McReynolds vs Botts, Lou. Ch'y; petition for modification filed. Wayne and Lenoir Here a court was anointed, and a jury selected, with the privilege of challenge. Witnesses were then Key va Trimble,
Raider vs Keiler,
Johnson ve Breweter et al, Jefferson;
Moxley vs Moxley et al,
submitted on briefs.
Hinggins vs Rose, Jefferson; continued.
Sanders et al vs Bianton's heirs; Franklin;
argued by Join M. Harlan for appellees, and
by Rodman for appellants.
Itussell vs Penn, Henry; argued by Rodman
for appellant and submitted.
Jarvis & Co. vs Robinson & Co., ffickman;
motion to affirm as a delay case.
Hunter vs McCoy, Henry; motion for rule vs
appellant to give security for cost. oduced, examined, and eross-examined peration, returned with the following That Allen Wilson and Roderlek Waters receive each thirty-nine lashes on the bar-back and have each one-half of their head shoved, and that Bryant Waters have one-half of his head shaved; and that they all three be conveyed to the Virginia line with

the request that our Virginia friends give them a pass lree to the land of Lincoln.

The whipplug and shaving process they have already undergone, and are at the time of this writing (Mouday evening), under a grard in Griswold's Hotel to pro-

tect them from the lary of our own peo-ple—who are eager to let Judge Lynch give them another trial.

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1860. Another week has passed and still we have change, to notice in the money market, and asenuence is that transactions in every ciated, with no prospect for any improve it for some time to come. This is generally closest period of the year with business n, and !! is at this time that the pinch of winter business is feit, and the gen ral the paper maturing on the 1st and 4th of nary is promptly anet that matte, s will then in to ease up a little. The banks are dolne fittle in the way of discounting, and non-The prospects, however, are more favorthan they have been for some time, and r this influence cotton has advanced in onth, and consequently we hear of a small week it was freely offered at 9@ without finding purchasers. There no change to notice is currency, end continue to quote Illinois at 106:15 Pt disnt; Wisconsin, lowa, and Virgiula 5@10 84 int; Mlssouri 5@7 8¢ discount; North id South Carolina and Alabama 10@20 71 dls nt. The notes of the Kentneky, Ohio State ak, New York, New England, and Louisiaua uks are taken at par. There is uo change to e in the market for Eastern exchange. The and has been small, owing to the scarcity noney. The bank rates are 1/0 % premiur they are drawing only in a small way for se having claims on them, and outsiders c to pay 1@14 premiam. There is nothag doing he New Orleans exchange. Land carrants are in statu quo, with no demand. niers are willing to buy them st the followacres, buying

ing the past week, though there has been hauge in rates. The demand for flour has only small for home consumption, with during the week at \$4@\$5 25 for supero extra family grades. The receipts of t during the week have been large, but millers and dealers have purchased ull that arrived at 90¢@\$i 60 for red and white. The ales to-day were 5,000 bushels, the larger porien of which was sold at \$1. The demand for corn has been large, and the sales during the week have reached some 15,000 bushels at 43@ 8; for new car and shelled, without sacks. Po-duy a sulc of 3,000 sacks prime white new heiled corn at 55%, sacks included. The marcet for oats has been dail, with but a small demand, and the sales have been limited to n few small lots for feeding ut 30@33\$. There is othing doing in rye or barley. The receipts of rectified whisky have been larga. The marcet has been dull, and during the week a deine of 1/4 was established, the market, hower, closing steady at 13%@13%¢. The demand for engar during the week has a slight decline in prices, the market closing

en small, and if any chaugo is nnticeable, il 6 6 7 for fair to extra choice New Orleans eipts so far during the present week great deeds and generous daring. Now is the time for you, as for all Italians, to show Europe that if we knew how to conquer by valor our independence and freedom, we also are able to preserve them by the uniou of our miuds and by our civil virtues.

VICTOR EMANUEL. ave been small, amounting to only 1,000 ilids. Molasses during the first part of the week was duil, and prices declined fully 2¢ on last week's quotations, but later news of an dvance in New Orleans caused a firm feeling n the market, and a fair amount was sold. The otations at the close were 26@29¢ for eboice new plantation. There has been a small demand for coffee, and during the present week decline of fully it has been established, the narket closing at 13@13%4. The prescut week opened with a good feel-

ng in the provision market, and the demand or mess pork was good at \$15 50, the advance stablished at the commencement of the week The sales to-day were about 500 bbls at \$15 50, but at the close of the market, most of the onckers were bolding at \$16, though some lots night still be purchased at \$15 50, cash. There has been a fair order demand for bacon, and prices remain the same as last week, with saies at 8t for shoulders, 10¢ for rib, and 12¢ for clear sides. The above are the quotutions for old bacon. A lot of new is in the market, which is selling at 7%¢ for shoalders, 10¢ for sides, and lit for hams. In grean means uothing has been doing, and It is impossible for us to give the accurate quotations. There are Mr. Andrew Johnson's bid for Bluck Republican Favor. ilk meats has been quiet, with nothing dong nutil to-day, when u lot of 8,000 balk iams sold at 8t. There has been nothing loing in lard, and it is hard to give the acen-

rate quotations. It is held at 9% to 9% for Provisions bere, as well as elsewbere throughbook-out for Southern allies, they are ursting with cestasy over the distin-ulshed acquisition from Tennessee. Mr. ont the West, are much lower than they were last year, when they should really be much higher. The hog packing here will fall wort of last year over 50,000 head, while up to the resent time the receipts at Cincinnati are 115,000 head less than the same time last year. same school are singing the same tune. Mr. Johuson has enjoyed lame before. The Black Republicans are now laboring When we remember that the number of hogs laughtered in the West this season will fall reatly short of that of last year, and that ere was a large supply of the old stock left or, who, in days gone by, has rendered ervice to the Democratic party, can him-self feel comfortable under the infliction. er, while this year the stock was exhausted efore the killing season commenced, we say but prices should rule higher than they do if it was not for the financial crisis which has vept over the country. The prospect is that e demand will be as large as last year, and hat prices will be fully maintained. The market for hogs has been quiet, with one offering, and we have not heard of a sln gle transaction during the entire week. Thero some buyers in the market who are willing

o pay \$5 25 net for heavy hogs. We under tand that a few smull sales have been made out in Indiana at \$1 gross.

Finnneial Matters Abrond. The New York Times says:

The export trade and money offairs of the past week present a very decided improvement, amounting on the former to \$1,500,000 in the visines ceared, and a further advance of 10 % cent, on the prices current on the Corn Exchange, making at least 20 % cent, riso on the fortught from the extreme depression, wheh adds about two million dollars to the value of the stocks of flour and grain now in store and on shipboard not yet cleared. The importance of this grain is much excelled by the hearing which the rise in prices here, and the continued good news from the English markets, have upon the reserved supplies in the West, which were almost immoveable during the extreme depression of the crisis, but ought now, to a considerable extent, come forward by rail, at least in the shape of flour. Present prices, too, will probably induce a large mount of wheat in the sname way. A corresponding advance has inken place in cotton, on the spot, and about 50% % cent, in the Southern ports, from which 90,000 bales were sent to Europe last week. The New York Times says: The Senate has yet to hear Mr. Nichelson. And we shall be disappointed if he fail to vindicate Tennessee from the suspicion of even partial sympathy with the views propounded by Mr. Johnson.

Gee'l Lane's impromptu condemnation, as a Northern man, of the coercion doctrine was yesterday sustained by Mr. Pugh. The rebuke must have been keenly felt by Mr. Johnson. Two Northern Scuators, standing up to expose and condemn the nostility to the South, displayed by a Southern Senalor, form a spectacle which Tenessee and the entire South will not fail to Return of a Rnunway Wife-High Our readers will recollect that some months ago we announced that Mr. Joseph Bader and a Mrs. Missuer, of Triadelphia, had eloped together for parls unknown, the one leaving a doting husband, the other a fond wile, and a host of distressed friends in the village. Nothing was heard of the runaways until Wednesday, when much to the surprise of the Triadelphians, Mrs. Missuer returned, all tears and repenting to ask forgiveness of her outraged

st week.

The decreased value of money on mercantile egotiations, on side of bank, is equal to 2@3 cent. Vannum, and the increased rate of expange draw against domestic produce from 12 Vecnt. The improved facilities of negotiation lawe been especially welcome to the terchant and private banker. And this improvement is assured by the receipts during ne week of \$4.941.500 in foreign gold, from ngland, France, and Cuba. The New Orleans Picaynne of the 22d

alliance, like all such wicked allairs, ended in a quarrel, and the wife, relying npou the old love of her husband, left. Bader, and returned to her former home. Mr. Miesner, possesing more milk of humau kindness than usually falls to the lot of his species, received his wife with open arms, and would, no doubt, have resumed his relations with her had it not been for the outside pressure. Mrs. Bader heard of Mrs. Miesner's return, and smarting under the outrage which had been inflicted upon her by Mrs. M. and the still absent Joseph, and being with all tuentire possession of the No particular change has transpired in any department. The improved tone in money afters continues, and there is a partial disposition to operate in the outside market, but the creie of names is very limited. We noticed several inquiries on the basis of 2@2½ 3 cent. If month, but as the banks are arready entering into competition for the same class of signatures, there is not much chance of obtaining bargains. The effect of this will be to bring other good paper into repute, and thus creute gain a regular market for desirable investments. There is seen the first the present low offers. Coffon continues in active request at the advancing prices, and the feeling among factors is inflantely better than was the case a fortnight since.

The St. Louis Democrat says:

The week opens with a continued improvement in money matters; bankers are in better spirits, the prospects seeming to them much brighter. Few dealers are buying exchange when offered, as they upprehend a decline at least to 46.7 Pecat. will be had in a few days. Good institutions sold at 9 Pecat. to-day on the East, for bankable funds, though some can still sell all they can make at 10 Pecat. For cold & premium is the more general rate.—sight on New Orleans is difficult to obtain, and 0 Pecat. Is had for it where any sells. Goid is in come more demand to-day, denlers anying it on order at 8 Pecat. premium. It is upposed that the banks will have to make purhases if they make statements on the 1s of annary, as some of them, at least, have shiped sounch East that they will be so manch out flive as to make a bad showing.

Hog Items. The Cincinnati Gazette says: Phere were a few transactions in hogs, which dicated a firm market. About 850 head sold, eraging 220 to 240 fbs, at \$5 50@\$5 55. The als after the helidays. The weather is favorable for packing. In provisions was but little done, but the market may noted firm at \$14 50@\$14 75 for mess pork; 7547, packed, for hulk shoulders and 11/4, 63/66/63/4 and 63/7 for green shoul, sides and hams; and 9 to 9/47 for prime rendered but and keg lard. In other article produce we heard of no sales. The Price Current furnishes the following statement of the receipts for six days adding this evening, and for the season:

Total for the week eviously reported... Total for the season. ame time in 1859. ... in 1858. Baltimore Weekly Collee Report.

Business is restricted to the limited wants of | n6 d&w

and the apathy evinced by every Insent hurers, forough od to prinië Bin al 1817 cmnton to good fair 120,12%; Willyin & El.Deit. Coffee Brokers. December 24, 1560.

WEEKLY STATEMENT. Defember 18, 1880. them the C. consider of Secession, and respectfully to invite their cooperation in forming a Southern Confederacy:

Resolved, That our Commissioner be avilorized to take the Federal Constitution as the basis for a Provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn from connection with the United States of .. . bags and mals, 41,735 QUOTATIONS. North America.

Resolved, That cold Commissioners he authorized to luvite said States to meet la 13 @ . c4 125@. 16 @165@. ava, mats and bags ... REMARKS.

Convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of form-ug a permanent Government by these Sales of Rio and Santos during the past week mount to 3,389 bags, in lots to the trade, a The President read the following comock of Rio, Dec. 15, New Orleans . . 39,000 bag munication: CHARLESTON, Dec. 24, 1860. To the President and Delegates of the Inde-pendent State of South Carolina: Baltimore .... 22.500
Philad phia ... 4,100
11 18; New York .... 28,416 GENTLEMEN: I have just beeff informed that you did me the honor, by resolution, to invite me to a seat on the floor of the Convention. I am wanting in language, gentlemen, to express fiff feellogs which this very unexpected courtesy at your hands has given rise to. In the course of my life, now nearly half a century—a life port entirely devoid of incidents calculated ...93,916 New York Cuttle Market, REPORT THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, DE-CEMUER 19, 1860.

According to the reports from the severa narket places in the city, there have been to cived this week: Beeves. C's. Total previous week .... Av. No. B wk. I't year.. BEEF CATTLE. First quality... Medinm.....

TOTAL DECEIPTS OF CATTLE DURING THE WEEK

Weekly Iteview Louisville Market. Our quotations apply to wholesale prices nuless the contrary is specified. A small advance is asked on these quotations for small ALCOHOL-The market has been dull, and

rices have declined, with sales ut 28@374 for b to 98 Pecut. proof. BAGGING AND ROPE-The market has cenduli, and we have heard of no transacious. We quote bagging at 1-1@15¢ for hand o power loom. Rope ut 8\$ for machine und 7@ BRAN, MEAL, &c-There is but a small dehand for feedstuffs, with sales from store at \$13@\$14 for bran, and \$20 for shipstuff. Sales

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-Cotton is mer, with a moderate demand at 9% @10% \$ for middling. Sales of cotton yarns ut 8,9 and 104 3 dozen for Nos. 700, 600 and 500. small lots to the country an advance of 1/4 CHEESE-The market has been dull, but ices remain unchanged, with sales of 325

COAL-With fair recaipts we note sales at 12094 for Pittsburg in barges alloat and 2@12%¢ delivered in the city. FEATILERS-The market is dull, and prices emain nucleauged, with sales at 38¢, for

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The market is quict, md prices remain unchanged, with sales of 1873 obis flour at prices ranging from \$1 00@\$5 25 for fine to extra family grades. Sales of 9,500 bushels wheat at 90@\$1; 3,920 bushels new corn t 43@48¢ for ear and shelled; 1,090 bushels oats no buyers in the market, and packers are making no offers. During the week the market for GROCERIES—The market bas been quiet, with a fair demand, and prices are the same as last week. The sales were 172 hogsheads of sugar at BM @7% ?; 125 bbls refined at 10%@ 10 44; 320 bbls molasses at 26 1/2 @ 304; 215 bag Rio coffee at 13%@14%¢, the larger portion of the sales being made at 13%¢. Small sales of

HIDES.-The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged, with sales at 4¢ for green and 10@ HEMP-There is nothing doing in hemp, and we quote nominal ut \$115 for Missouri and \$130

HAY-The market has been quiet, with a small demand, and prices remain unchanged vith saiall sales from store at \$16@\$18 50. JEANS AND LINSEY-Sales at 28@,38; and 2)@407, according to quality; the latter price for hest medium brands. LEATHER-The market is very duil, and

orlees remain unchanged. We quote Oak Sole t 25@286 P pound; flemlock 20@21¢: Harpess 254; Bridle \$31@35 \$ dozeu; Calf \$10@\$20 \$3 LEAD AND SHOT-Lead is unchanged at ormer quotations. Sales shot at \$1 70 for paent and \$2 25 for buck. IRON AND NAILS-The market is quiet, and prices remain unchanged, with small

OiLS-Sales of Lineeed Oil at 58¢@59¢ .-Sales of lard oil at 90@95¢. We quote castor at \$1 10@\$1 20. POTATOES, &c .- The receipts have been ight, and prices bave edvanced, with sales at

\$1 65@\$2 00 for polatoes, and \$2 00@\$2 50 for PROVISIONS-The market is very quiet, and prices remain the same as last week, with sales of 1247 bbls mess pork at \$15 50; 50 casks bacon at 8¢, 10¢, and 12¢ for ahoulders, rib, and

clear sides. No sales of green or bulk meats TOBACCO-The sales at the wurehous Thursday amounted to 28 hbds viz: 3 nt \$1 75 @ \$2 85; 3 at \$3 15@ \$3 70; 6 at \$1@ \$1 65; 4 at \$5@\$5 80; 3 3 at \$6 10@6 85; 7 at \$7@7 60. hlids: 3 ut \$2@ \$2 90; 10 ut \$3 10@ \$3 60; 3 at \$t @\$4 75; 3 at \$5 30@\$5 50; 2 at \$6@\$6 75; 2 at \$7 00@\$7 70; and 2 at \$8 00@\$8 50. Sales Saturday amounted to 16 likds, viz: 3 at \$2 00 @2 90; 7at \$3 00@\$3 95; U at \$4@\$4 70; 6 at \$5 @\$5 95; 1 at \$6 50; and 1 at \$7 15. There were to sales at the warehouses on Monday. Tuesay being Christmas there were no sales made. The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 30 hlids, viz: 6 at \$1 60@\$2 85; 10 at \$3 00@ \$3 65; 7 at \$1@\$4 75; 4at \$5@\$5 95; 3 at \$6@

\$6 05; and 1 at \$7 40. WIIISKY-The receipts bave been large, and prices declined, the market closing at 13/2@ 1344. The sales were 2,186 bbla. WOOL-We quote amall sales of greas 2334. Saute Fe at 12@134.

t 19%@20¢; pulled at 28@31¢, and washed at FREIGHTS - To Pitisburg and Wheeling ominal at 18@22%\$, with shipments at 204 .-Freights to the South, though rather scarce are firmly maintained at the schedule rates es tablished by the Captains' Association. The ollowing are the quotations:- Pound freight at 301@351; pork, per hbl, 75@851; wbisky, \$1 00@\$1 10 per bhl; flour 50@60#; potatoes auc ouions, 55¢@65¢ per bhl; lard, per tierce, 900 @\$1; bacou, lu bhds, 30¢ \$ 100 ths for through and 35¢ for way lots; mules, per bead, \$7, and horses \$8; sheep 90%.

Louisville Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENINO, Dec. 26. The receipts, sales and transactions in liv tock at the Bonrbon House the past week bay only been tolerably good, and prices have only oeen moderate, yet all sold to date. The marke s still embarrassed, and but little speculation has been munifested on the part of our bes tradere for the want of confidence and means and we do not expect any change until we pass the first of January. CATTLE-The receipts equal to the demand. All sold at prices rauging \$2@\$2 50 for com-

mon, and good to extra \$3@\$3 50 \$3 100 De SHEEP-The receipts light and prices low All sold at from \$2@\$3 25 \$ head, and heavy at \$4@\$5 \$ 100 Ds gross. flOGS-The arrivals are large, and prices quicker, and a disposition to buy all on the narket, and a good many sold to South Caro lina, Georgia, and Tennessee traders. Prices range from \$4 25@\$5 \$7 100 Ds gross. Total number of live stock on market the

past week: Cattle, 217; Sbeep and Labms, 318; DOWNING & ZOLLMAN. Louisville Fumily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. During the past week the family market has 35,541 heef on exhibition was fine and brought good prices, some ents selling for 15¢. The supply of turkles has been large, and owing to the in creased demand prices have advanced, and hey have been sold as fast as they arrived at 263,363 75¢@\$2 25 apiece, the ontside quotation 372,876 being the price puld for extra fine ones 10; fair 20@224. Fresh Beef scarce at 9@ 12%¢ for choice cuts, and 7@9¢ for nil others. Dressed tlogs 7@9# 78 1b. Petatoce are picnty, and selling at 85¢ \$9 bushel or \$2@2 25 39 bb Chickens are selling at 20@30¢ upiece or \$2 25 @\$2 50 \$ dozen. Eggs are selling at 25@30¢

Ru Celegraph.

anth Carolina Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The War !

From Washington.

Island and Galveston by the time the deal part of the though unfinished, may be for the distribute the cannon be for the garde for the cannon be for the garde for their removal thicker was in a co-der with the law and regulations, without a reference whatever to notifical occurrence. has asked and outalined leave to return From New Orleans.

Boston, Dec. 26.—Three hundred men were yasterday sent from the Charlestown Navy Yard, by special train, to join the ship-of-wer Macedonian at Pertsmonth.

NEW York, December 26 - M. Receipts flour 5.177 bbls—nanket Is a trifle better with a moderate demand, with sales of 11.090 bbls at \$5.0065 10 for superfine State, \$5.2065 35 for extra State, \$5.0065 10 superine Western, \$5.3065 0 for common to medium extra Western, \$5.5065 36 for referred to good shipping brands extra round boop Ohio. anadimi flour is quiet and firmer; seles of the blat \$5 45@7 00. Bye flour steady at \$3 25@4 10.

Receipts of wheat nominal; market a shade firmer, with fair export demand; safes 10,000 bushels et \$1 20 for northwestern club, \$1 23 @ 125% for Milwaukie Club, and amber Wisconsin; \$1 40 for white Cenussee and Michigan. It ve quiet; cales at 70%. Barley quiet at 170@80¢.

Receipts of corn popularly the practical in the control of the corn popularly the practical in the control of the corn popularly the practical in the control of the corn popularly the corn popular

at 70@80\$.
Receips of corn nominal; the market is a shade firmer; sales of 31,000 bushels at 69@70; for mixed Western in store and alloat.
Outs—sales at 30@88 for Western, Canadian and State; market quiet. CINCINNATI, December 26-P. M. Flour 25¢ higher with sales of 3,000 bbls, closing at \$1 40@4 50 for superfine, and \$1 60@4 90 for extra. The advance is chiefly in super-NEW YORK, December 26-P. M.

Florr a shade firmer with moderate and limiteed export inquiry; sales of 11.300 bbls a \$5.00@5 10 for superflux State, \$5.25@5 35 fo oxtra do, \$5.00@5 10 for superflux extra Western, and \$5.50@5 60 for common to mediant extra Western, and \$5.50@5 60 for shipping brands extround-hoop Ohio. Wheat quiet and market a tritle better with moderate export deniand. NEW OBLEANS, December 26 P. M. Sales of cotton to day 18,000 bales, and has dvanced \$\frac{1}{2}\$; sales at \$11\tilde{6}\$11\frac{1}{2}\$. Sugar steady \$\frac{1}{4}\$. Molasses \$22\tilde{2}\$23. Flour \$\frac{5}{2}\$12\tilde{7}\$; corn \$2\tilde{6}\$70\frac{1}{2}\$. Freights on cotton to Liverpool \$\frac{7}{2}\$.

New York Cattle Market. NEW York, December 26-P. M. Beef in good demand and improved prices notations—Inferior @6½, first quality 9¼ @ %; receipts 2,700. Sheep and lambs active at full prices; receipts tearly 9,000 head.
Swine in good demand at former prices; recipts 1,250.

Marriages.

In Fairfield, Ky., by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, WM. ATTINGA, of Owenshoro, Ky, to Miss Fannis ANNON to Miss Sarah (Dolle) Court. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 241 list, by the Rev. Mr. Lasley, M. L. O'Mara to Missiarr A. Suate, all of Louisville.

Denths.

Useful as well as Ornamental! Christmas & New Year's Presents

WM. KENDRICK'S, No. 225 Third street, between Main and Market WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER PLATED
WAS never better than ut present, and offered on as good terms as such quality of goods can be procured in the city. Many styles quite new. Coll and examine. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE! TIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAN!

to Owensboro. Term's made known to applicant or on day of sale. If said land is not sold befor the lst of January, the premises will be for rent. JAMES WHITE, Adudnistrator, with the Will annexed, Henderson, Ky., Nov. 22, 1800. deel wt.Jani NOTICE. ON the 2ist day of September, 1880, a neg boy calling himself B1LL, was comulated the JeffersonCounty Jail as a runaway slav lets shout 18 years of are, black and ye

NOTICE.

Jailor of Jefferson cot

NOTICE!

WM, K. THOMAS, laller of Jefferson county, Kv. JEANS—2001 pieces 4-1 blue inixed all-wool filling Jeans; 25 do 3.4 do do do do:
250 do 4.4 brown mixed do do do:
100 do 4.4 brewn mixed do do do:
100 do 4.4 bree; s gray do do do;
200 do 4.4 faner colors do do do;
50 do black mixed do do do:
00 band and for sale cheap for cash by
208 and 210 west side sixth street,
between Main and Market.

Duess Goods

Duess Goods

do do Mulgass, do:
3 do do Mulgass, do:

3 do do Midenas, do;
3 do fancy Traveling Dress Goods, assort'd;
5 do Delaine;
100 pieces Allawool Delaine;
On hand and for cale cheep for cash by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth street,
d13 d&w

Special Motices.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! YOU LOOK IN VAIN On the Head of a Person who Uses HEIMSTREET'S INIMI CABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. You will find, however, on the heads of those who c. dil deod&weowif Luxuriant Glossy Hair

MEXICAN MUSE. e. all e-lore from 17th and core, tond and in- and crades and conditions of life, the same man se Is awarded this wonderful arti le. Sores at arbed, pains relived, lives saved, valuable animal arle useful, and unfold ills assuaged by this remar-de medicine. For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheu able medicine. For Cuts, Brulses, Sprains, Rheu-matism, Swellings, Bites, Strained Horses, &c., It has he wind a morg Limments, Olutments, or Satves. It is the Housekeeper's and Parmer's friend. Weeks of liness and loss of time are saved by an early application of Mustang Limit 22. It should always be on hand. Be careful of whom you buy, and have it warranted as genuine. All entine will hereafter bear the signature of G. W ESTBROOM, Che he, sno D. S. Baanes, Proprie or, with the word; "Trade" "Mask" in two Medal ns of the Federal Currency. Sold at 25 ceuts, nts, and \$1 per Bottle, by all respectable dealer dl5 w2in D. S. HARN®S & CO., New York.

Dark, Glossy, and Luxuriant Hair! HOW?

By using the Helmstreet's Inimitable Restora on't use anything else on your bead. Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywher WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N.Y. "You Look in Vain 1" Settled For Ever!

Cristadoro's Mair Dyc DECLARED HARMLESS! PROF ROUT CHILTON, OF YEW YORK, The first analytic in Amerida. Effect of the Dye Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. So rywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

POISON IN HAIR DYES!

CLARKE'S LIVER PILLS! The best Liver Hemedy before the people. For sale by all druggists.

N. U. WALKER Proprietor.

THE GREAT REMEDY, GENESSEE LINIMENT! Acknowledged the greatest Pain Destroyer known For sale by all druggists. N. U. WALKER, Proprietor, Pittsburg, Pa. apl8 d&wtl PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSVETIC LO-TION
Removes Pimpies and all other blemishes fro Removes Pumples and an other longitude for and other parts of the person, it cures Chilblains by one thorough application, it cures every variety of Inflamed, Itching or intaing Diseases of the Skin.

It cures Warts without fail. See directious, It cures the most desperate cases of Teller. E. line the large amount of evidence to substantiate ars in seclusion on account of some unsightle tiou of the face.

It cures Sores about the nose and mouth by a few It cures the Barber's Itch without fail.

Iteures Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old Sores, &c., fanany eases operating like magic, one application ften accomplishing more than has been effected by the application for years of the best known condition. It cures the Barber's Itch without fail. it is the great Skin Purifier of the age. Theu waste no more money on worthless articles, but procure at once one king of them all. Prepared only SOLON PALMER,

36 West Fourth street. Cincinnati, O.
For sale in Louis, ille by RAYMOND & TYLER d by Drogglata generally. WHAT IS IT?-The whole world replies in ehorus, "It is the use ons KATHAIRON most excellent ar-THEHUR OR THE HAIR. Then, azalit, come it? Answer, "LYON'S KATHAIRON for the Halr ' Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it Fry it and prove its excellence. Sold by all deal

PUBLIC YDER BLOOD. HANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE The effect of purging with BRANDRETIUS PILLS ta restore the health, no matter from what caus nay be suffering. They take out ull impuritie in the system; and they have the same power isoned, It is lm ure, and impure blood results it

BRANDRETIL'S PILLS. hough innocent as breud, yet they are capable ourlying the blood and curing disease. So, the are all kluds of fevers, all asthma, catarrils, cos veness and painful affections of every kind. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by J. B. WILDEIt & Main street, and RAYMOND & TYLER, Fourth reet, Louisville, Ky., and by all respect-ble deal

DR. HENRY ANDRUS,

Removal.

DR. HALL HAS REMOVED TO NO. 116 JEFFERSON ST. BETWEEN FIRST AND SECONI DR. HALL'S LOTISVILLE

MEDICAL INFIRMAR, Conducted on the Plan of the Hospita Des Veuerlens, Paris, Where those afflicted with form of Private Disease can

YOUNG MEN afflicted with Seminal-Weakness rom any cause, should consult Br. II., as he neve alls to cure. His remedies are safe, pleasant, an nt to any address.

114 Jefferson street, between Firence open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
L. HALL, M. P.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. A MEDICAL REPORT, NEW EDITION FOR 1861, Con ining Thirty Fine Plates and Engrave of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of

ment sent under scallo any address. Our transitions will be strictly confidential, and our large is perience in this "speciality" enables us to guarate of a cure in every case nudertaken.

FEMALES deslring a certain remedy for irregizativ aud suppression of the mones, as well a safe "preventive" of presnancy, will find lir. D WEE'S FEMALE REGULATOR PLLES the oradvertised remedy that will bring on the "monities" without injury to health. I'rice \$1, and in the sent hy mail.

All letters for Books or Medicines should he receted to DR. GALEN'S DUSPENSARY.

Louisville, Ky

Louisville, Ky.
Office.—No, 314 FIFTH STREET, between Mig cet and Jefferson, west side, next door to Illek ln-shop
decl d&w

Inshop

JEANSAND CASSIVERUS—

3 cases Pekin Mills Cassimere, assorted;
5 do gray mixed Tweed;
1 bale All-wool do;
2 cases Glengary gray Jeans;
5 do Victory brown do;
3 do Pinngrove do;
3 do Pinngrove do;
3 do Pinngrove do;
4 do Pinngrove do;
5 heavy double and twist do;
0n hand and for sale cheap for cash by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west slde Sixth street,
between Main and Market,

一个

Sent free of postage to all parts of the Uidon ... ON A NEW METHOD MANUFACTURERS

"BELLE DE NUIT"-Varia-

SOUVENIRS OF KENTUCKY-Fantasie-Wm. MELODIE LUISSE" - Fantasic-Wallace, 25 "FAIRY BELLE"-Song-S. C. Foster. 25e. THIPP & CHAGG,

321 (109) Fourth street. SOUTHERN BANK NOTES, viz: the SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA.

NervousHeadache Au kinds of

Headache. By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom failin removing the Nauseau and

riginating in the nervous system or from a de and may be taken at all times with perfect safety

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Heury C. Sold by Druggiste and all other Dealers in Modl-A Box will be sent by mail propald on receipt el

PRICE 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING.

growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and afler a while to incorporate them into any own; thus the word Cephali, which is from the Greek, signifying "for line head," is now becoming popular. ted in connection with Mr. Spaidlug's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become Of Original Color, And a Clean Scalp, as common as Electrolype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they ceem 'native and to NO MATTURAT WHAT AGE OF LIPE IT IS USED. the manor born.'

Miscellaneous.

'ardly Rentized.

174 'ad 'n 'orribie 'cadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the bapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you bease me of an 'eadache?" Does it heehe 'ard." anvs 'c. "Hexceedingly," says bi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalie Pill, hand pon me 'onor it cured n'e so quick that I 'ardly censed I'ad 'ad an 'eadache'.

TW HEADACHE is the favorite sign by wideli nature. nakes known eny deviation whatever from the na ural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it nay be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape at-tention, till too late to be remedied; and its inflica-tions should never be neglected. Headaches mag be classified under two names, viz: Symptomulic end idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceed pely common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gont, Rheu matism, and all febrile diseases. Inits nervous form It is sympathethe of disease of the slomach consti-tuling sick headache, of hepatic disease contituting bilious headache, af Norms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and interine affectious. Diseases of the heart are very frequenty altended with Headachea: Ansegia and ple re also affectious which frequently occasion Head ache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, heing usually distinguished by the name of zerrous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other is stances it comes on slowly, heralded by depressing of spirits or acceptity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, overone or both eves, and sometimes provoking vomiting; undethis class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headacheth Cephalie Pilis have been found g sure and safe rem edy, relieving the most scute paing in a few minutes, and by its sublic power eradicating the diseases o which Headache is the unerring Indea.

Cephalie Giue, no, a bottle of Prepared Fills-but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants ome more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spabling's Cephano ills. Bridget.—Och ? snre now and you've sed 1), lure's the quarther and give me the lills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constination or Cositiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is helr to" Is so prevedentery habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reallty it is the precursor and companion of many of the most falal and dangereous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which cositiveness is the usual attendant are ileadache Colie, Rheumatism, Foul Bresth, Piles, and others of like nature, widle along train of frightul diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Ahcesses, Dysentery, Dity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseasea named originate in Constipation, but take on an fu-dependent existence unless the cause is eradicated In an early stage. From all these considerations It follows that the disorder should receive immediate altention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Milson the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and de-

A Real Blessing.

Physician.-Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that head Mrs. Jones. - Gons! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them hand ecommend them in all cases of Ilcaduche. Mrs. Jones -- | shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED,- Mr. Spald ng has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated repared Giue and It is estimated that each boltl saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of deliars recialmed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word ho now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will Mold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TVLER, and it Douglats everywhere, \$20 d3law&weowly

oon vanish away like show in July. Over excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Heedsche. The disordered state of the mind and ody, incident to this distressing complaint is a atal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by his disorder can always obtain speedy relief from hese distressing attacke by using one of the Cephae Pilis whenever the symptoms appear. It quiet e overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and ach, which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING. - Spaiding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervoue Headache, Costiveaess and General Deblilty.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protecfrom Smalt Pox—the Cephalie Pill, for relief of lleadache, and the use of Quinlne for the prevention of Pevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Din vou ever have a Siek Iteadache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food, How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversa-tion, or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would nave relieved you from all the sufferring which you on should always have a box on hand, to use as

CURE CURE

They act gently upon the boweis,-removing Cos-For Literary Men, Students, Delicale Females, and all persone of sedenfary habits, they are valuable as a Laxafive, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and rering the natural elasticity and strength of the The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long inestigation and earefully conducted experiments, aving been he use many years, during which time hey have prevented and relieved a vest amount f pain and suffering from Iteadache, whether

without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
pl6 dawifls GARVIN, BELL & CO. 48 Cedar street, New York. mir dawly

CHARLESFUR, Dec. ... the Chair.—et at noon. ill find at RAYMOND & TYLER'S, No. 74 Four rect, a very destrable assorment of Cologo ottles (new patterns), single and in sets; Toil Wm. Scott & Son's New York Circular. Prayer was officed.
The Committee on Relations with the Slaveholding Stress of North America reported the following resultations.

Resolved, That the Convention appoint oans, Colognes, Pomades, Cosmelles, Handke hief Perfumery, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushe Nail Brushes, Combs in great variety, Porturous ork Boxes, and Work Bags, Tooth Powders, Too Commissiouers to proceed to each slave-colding State that may assemble in con-cention, for the purpose of laying before them the Undinance of Secession, and fe-

New Orleans, Dec. 26.—The co-opera-ion meeting to ratify the nominations of elegates was well attended. Speeches The steamer Team see has arrived from Vera Craz. She brings of 1,600 in specie. Gen. Golcouria and Minister MeLane Foluea and captured 1,200 men and twelve cannons. Gens. Devalado, Bernozabel, Frenis and others were taken prisoners. From Boston.

PEORIA, ILLS., Dec. 26.—A passenge train on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroa ran off the track four miles out of this cit this morning. E. S. Miller, of New York was latally injured. No others were seri ously hurt. TELEGRAPH MARKETS. CINCIRDATI, December 26 - 31.

not entirely devoid of incidents calculated to inspire a laudable, manly pride—I have never been honored with a seat with those smarling under wrongs inflieted by the leaders of a perverted Government, and who have with manimity unparalleled broken the link with a laithless Confederacy. You are engaged in a high and landable aim; nye, the high and holy purpose of devising a Government which shall offer the greatest liberty consistent with the rights, liberties, and happlaness of the governed. In every parlicular your ordinance is in good taste, to the point, and covers the whole ground. the gallant liftle State of Florida was los-ow your lead. On notion of her Conven-ion, Florida will, as certain as anything in the future can, wheel into line with the gallant old Palmetto. We are indentified with the same interests, and there is a deep letermination not to submit to Black Re-publishing the Vorr componed esting publican rule. Your common destiny must be one that of others. I regret exceedingly that urgent official duty, which I cannot postpone, will deprive me of the pleasante of accepting your kind courtesy. With the tender of my sincere thanks for the honer conferred them has I am your the honor conferred upon me, I din, gen

elemen, your obedient servant,
M. S. PERRY.
Mr. Perrin offered a resolution for a re ss from to-morrow to the 16th proximo Mr. Magrath's resolution, instructing the Governor to make forthwith all preparations which may be needed to assert by force the right and jurisdiction of South Carolina in its Territory, was lost.

Mr. Fenley oilered a resolution that copies of the Ordinance of Secession, adopted by the Convention, with a declaration of the immediate causes which have induced and justified the secession of South Carolina Irom the Federal Union, and the address of the people of South Carolina in Convention assembled, to the slaveholding States of the United States, be transmitted to the Governors of the slaveholding States for the information of their lespective Legislatures or Conventions, when Mr. Magrath's resolution, instructing

Conventions by the people have been called n any of the slaveholding States.

Mr. Wardlaw thought it had better go along with the report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Legislature of Georgia

of the Legislature of Georgia.

Several motions were made to amend.

Mr. Dargan said according to theory
South Carolina hall been one of the Republic of the United States, and the Coustitution was a compact between independent sovereign States. South Carolina has oxes at 9@9% for W. R, and 10f for Hamthought proper to exercise her soverelgn right to withdraw from this Federal league compact. There is propriety that this State should notify her late confeder-ates, whether non-slaveholding or slave-holding, that she has withdrawn from the Union, and to certify in proper form the causes of her withdrawing from the con pact to the Governors. If all States should re ceive an ordinance and the cause justify the secession, on calling the question inserting the words non-slaveholding i fore slaveholding, Mr. Dargan said the copies of the ordinance and of the caus justifying the secession of South Carolina should be sent to the Governors of slave-holding States only. He asked why not insert England and France, and all sovereign powers that were in league with uon-slaveholding States, and there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of South Carolina in so doing. It is a duty she owes to her late confederates to announce her withdrawal from the lengue, and to inform them of the causes which compelled is to do so.

is to do so.

Mr. Middleton proposed the cention conform to the practime, and not communicate levelolding or slaveholding States on the ect, and take the resolution as origin Major Gregg said it was enlirely proper that notice should be given to our late con-ederates of our withdrawal from the Con-

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—The Couvention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.— A prayer was offered asking the protection of God over a Southern Confederary. Mr. Spain offered a resolution that the Gavernor be requested to communicate the Convention, in secret session, any i formation he possesses in reference to the condition of Forts Moultric and Sumpter, and Castle Pinckny; the number of guns in each, the number of workmen and kind of labor employed; the number of soldlers in each, and what additions have been made, Il any, since the 20th iust.; also, whether any assurance have been gived that the forts will not be reinforced, and i o, to what extent; also, what police

ther regulations have been maile, if any, reference to the defences of the harbor Charleston, the coast and the State. Laid on the table for cousideration in se Mr. Brown offered a resolution that all the citizens of the United States who are domiciled within this State on the adoption of the ordinance of secesou, on December 20th, 1860, be, and the me are hereby, declared citizens of South trollna, and cutitled to all the privileges nd subject to all the liabilities incident Mr. Brown sald that thern was a large

Mr. Brown sald that thern was a large number of meritorions eltizens in the State who are eltizens by adoption, and that thern was a well-founded apprehension in their minds as to the extent of their alleglance. There were two methods by which individnals could become eitizens of South Carolina: by birth and by adoption; birth gives unqualified citizenship in the State and a relative citizenship in the United States; by naturalization persons were made citizens. lative citizenship In the United States: by naturalization persons were made citizens, and by virtue of being such were made citizens of South Carolina. In 1832, the Constitution of South Carolina was amended, and foreigners were required to take an additional oath of State. One of true alleglance to South Carolina, or so long as they remained eltizens thereof, and sometimes by another method, that of a test oath. Mr. Brown said also, that a period must be adopted for the subject. I don't mean nor contemplate making involuntary citizens who may be accidentally domiciled at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Kenyard moved that when the Convention adjourn it be until the 18th prox.

rention adjourn it be until the 18th prox., or until such time as the President shall order it to assemble. Laid on the table. Mr. Rhett oilered an ordinance, providing for the holding of a convention of the slaveholding States of the United States for the purpose of framing a Constitution and forming a Southern confederacy, and

wed to lay it on the table without read Mr. Memiuger doubted whether there was authority for receiving a paper in a sublic deliberative assembly without havg at least one reading of it. Mr. Rhett then read the ordinance himelf. It provides as follows: First. That the Conventions of the se-dding slaveholding States of the United tates unite with South Carolina and hold Convention at Moutgomery, Ala., for the urpose of formlug a Southern Confed-

Second. That the sald seceding States ppoint, by their respective commissious or Legislatures, as many delegates as they have Representatives in the present ongress of the United States; and that on the adoption of the Constitution of the outhern Confederacy, the vote shall be obtain by States. aken by States.
Third. That whenever the terms of the Convention shall be agreed upon by the aid Couvention, the same shall he subitted at as early a day as practicable to e Convention and Legislature of each ate respectively, so as to enable them to tify or reject the said Constitution. Fourth. That in the opinion of South arolina, the Constitution of the United tates will form a suitable basis for the

Fifth. That the South Carolina Convenion appoint, by ballot, eight ilelegates to epresent South Carolina in the Convenion lor the formation of a Southern Con-From New York. New York, Dec. 26.-In the U. S. Disbeen supplied with every luxnry of the season, owing to the Christmas holidays. The show heef on exhibition was fine and brought good Republic and Its President from disposing of any bonds in Its possession until further order of the Court. The bill charges that the Iudian Trust Bonds were atoler rom un Iron safe in the Department of the nterior, and that some of the stolen bond were deposited or hypothicated by Russell Majors & Waddell with the Bank of the

onsederacy of the Southern States with-

he injunction should not he continued New York, Dec. 26 .- The store No. 77 at 126.1247. There are no further receipts report. The passent stock, amounting to 500 hags, is ample for all purposes of prosective trade for some time to come.

CULPILATE MORPHINE—100 oz. Sulphate Morphine for sale by Phine for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 515 Main street, 2

W. Kiug, leather helting. Loss, \$20 Fulton street, was burned last night. It was occupied by John Whitfield, plumber, Hallerty & McCue, cork cutters, and H.

Republic. Judge Mallory also granted an order, returnable next Monday, for the Bank of the Republic to show cause why

He was taken up in the State of Indians, W. K. THUMAS, Jalior Jefferson county, Kentucky, ap25-d34wtf On the 4th day of August, 1860, a Nece Man calling biuself BiLL, was countite to the Jefferson county jail as a runaw, latto or light brown skin, 5 feet 7% melnes his weighing 166 pounds; an upper front tooth gon both arms full of fire burns; says he is a blacks mi quires. WM. K. THOMAS, and dddwtf Jailer of Jefferson County, Ky. ON the 21st day of September, 19 on the 21st day of September, 19 on an calling binus If JIM was of county Jail as a

NOTICE. '

( ANTON FLANNEL AND LINING -3 cases Canton Flannel, assorted;
10 do brown and bleached Flannel, ass'd
2 do Printed Clock I bilig;
On hand and for sale cheap for citch by & CO.,
3 AMES 10W & CO.,
d13 d&w 208 and 210 west side \*Sixh street,
between Main and Market. CALOMEL—210 ms American and English Calomel, for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., n6 d&w 515 Mainstreet. Messis, Stewaar & Butler, March 23, 1860.

Messis, TEWART & BUTLER
Swaumah, Ga.
Gents:-1 received
""" Ducking of Heimstreet's
Inimitable Hair Restorative, and after velus one
lottle, can safely say it is the best article of the sind
I know of—it will do all it claims lo do in restories. the II's to its original color.

Respectfully,

JONAS F. REESLEY. Office Home Meteric First and Marine Instruce Co. St. Louis, October 25, 1959.

SATANNAH, Ga., May, 1960.

Medicinal.

TOR AGREY HAIR

THE PULLOWING TESTIMONY IS CONVINCING

Yours respectfully,
JAMES STEWART,
Of the firm of Siewart & Eutler.

Rejolce' ye with gray hairs and build beads, for the nimitable will restore the former to its original easily, and cover the latter with a luxuriant growth, Troy Budget. USE NOTHING ELSE. Sold everywhere-price 50 cents, and \$1 a hattle W. E. HABAN & CO.,

Proprietors, Troy, N. Y



DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

al Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbegility, Imbecility,
Delermination of Blood to the Head
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
stlessness and Sleep, success at Night,
Absunce of Muscular Lawleucy,
Loss of Appelite,
Dysnessia,
Low Suitis.

AS A STIMILANT AS A FEMALE MEDICINE, NO MINERALS!

RESEVENATING ELIXER.

SEE SEAT SOUTHERING WESTERN REMEDY.

Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS. l'or the permanent cure of Fever und Agne Chills, Fever Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Agne, and all periodical disease that have their origin in the miasmatic elllavia arising from decayed vegetation.

"HESE "PILLS" never fail to cure all of the above a named Fewers and what is better, they also ACT AS A PIEDENTIVE, if taken occasionally, or displayed, and the infection. Hence the ladage, 'An ource of prefertire is worth a WIN'S "Fever and Ague Pitts" niffer Hea Chill Medicines in the following They are recommended only for one class of egetable, hey do not linguir the organic functions of such or any part of the system, hey require no other nuclicing to prepare the or their reception, or afterwards to allay irhey are not a Northern "catch-penny hum-at are prepared by sentlemen that were born, and educated under the benign Induences of tons, when you purchase these Pills that ributing means for Yankee Emises," or Starp's ribes and bowleing Kimaas," as you many timee me Northern articles, at this is a summary of the starp of the star

our Woodlands, on our River-banke es, al merit, we wish to call attention in using this Medicine you only Is not this preferable to made nauscous mixture which, at best to the same result PRICE, SI PER BOTTLE. POTTER & MERWIN,
Sole Proprietors,



[Trom the Charleston Mercury.] Gentleman of the Senate and House of Representatives Yon have called me to preside as Chief Magistrate of South Carolina at a critical inacture in our public affairs. I deeply feel the responsibility of the position I am about to assume.

For severty-three years this State has por several three years the state has been connected by a Federal compact with a 5 %, a nuder a hond of mnion, for great the state of t

to divert the Federal Government from ex-ternal, and turn its power upon the inter-nal interests and domestic institutions of these States. They have thus combined a party exclusively in the Northern States, whose avowed objects not only endangur-the peace, but the very existence of near or-built of the States of this Confederace, and in the recent election for President and Vice President of these States, they have car ried the election upon primeiples that make it no longer sale for "as to rely upon the powers of the Federal Government or the currentees of the Robert Country." grantees of the Federal Compact. This Planting of their sovereign power at the planting of their sovereign power at the planting of the planting of their sovereign power appears of the planting of in ant, in its ordinary and nanitual opera-tions. They thus propose to imagurate a third Magistrate at the head of the army and navy, with vast powers, not to preside over the common interests and destinies of all the State's alike, but upon issues of ma-lamant hostility and uncompromising wan to be was ed upon the rights, the interests and the peace of balf the States of this

tirely distinct and soperate roces, and one has been held in subjugation to the other by peaceful luberstance from worthy and riotic ancesters, and all who know the ees well know that it is the only form of overnment that can preserve hoth, and maintager the blessings of civilization Dorder and In harmony.
Anything tending to change or weaken
is Government and the subordination even the races, not only endaugers that see, but the very existence of our secus. We have for years warned the North e que of the dangers they were pro-is by their wantonand his less course the clien appealed to our siste s of the South to get with its licon sab under the general compact of Union.
His to could offinin no fair hearing from
the North, nor could we see any concerted
you proposed by our co-States of the
Smith, calculated to make us leed safe and

Under all these circumstances, we now Seit to protect the rights and ancie rileges of the people of South Car This Flate was one of the original par ties to the Fideral Compact of the Union Wagnet 10 t as a State under peculia with great external pressure for purposes of notional or section, and for the general vertice or ad the States equally and alkie; and when it ceases to do this it is no length a present 1 Union. It would be an a surfity to suppose it was a perpetual Union for the Constitution is a surfit of the constitution of the constituti compact a tween co-States, and not with federal Government. On question yeal, and involving the peace and safety of the parties to the compact, from the ver-nature of the instrument, each State mus idge of the mode and measure of prote judge of the mode and measure of protection necessary for her peace and the preservation at her local and domestic lustitudeus. South Carolina will, therefore, decide for herself, and will, as she has a right to do, resume her original powers of government as an independent State, and, we such, will negotiate with other powers such treaties, longues, and covenants as she may deem proper.

she may deem proper.

1 think I am not assuming too much think I am not assuming too meen when I say that our interests will lead her to open herports to the toninge and trade of all nations, reserving to herself the right to discrim gate only against those who any be our public encines.

She has a te harhors, accessible to foreign commerce, and she is in the center of these extensive agricultural productions that enter so largely into the foreign trude and commerce of the world, and form the basis of those conforts, in food and clothing, we assential to the artisan and unschange. so essential to the artisan and mechani lahorers in the higher latitudes, and which acturing capital in the North and large, I therefore may safely say it is or the benefit of all who may be interested. n commerce, hinann fuctures, in the co-There is one thing certain, and I think it the to the country to say in advance, that South Carolina is resolved to assert her separate independence, in the south Carolina is resolved to assert her separate independence, in the south Carolina is resolved to assert her separately to the compact of Union, so sine will most assuredly second, separately and the second separately to the compact of Union, so sine will most assuredly second, separately and the second separately to the compact of the second separately to the compact of the second sec stely and alone, be the consequences who they may; and I think it right to say, with no unkind feeling whatever, that on this point there can be no compromise, let it be officed from where it may. The lesues are any counsel that looks to maything he Firee present emergency, the most deci-It the present emergency, the most decided measures are the safest and wiser. To our sister States who are identified with us in interest and feeling, we will cardially and kindly look for eo operation and for a future Union; but it must be after we have asserted and resumed our original and inalienable rights and powers of sovereignty and independence. We can then form a government with them, having a common interest with proude having a common interest with people of homogeneous feedings, united logether by all the ties that can bind States In one common destiny. From the post-tion we may occupy towards the Northern States, as well as from our own internal structure of society, the Government may, from necessity, become strongly military in its organization. When we look back upon the inherture, the common derical upon the inherliance, the common gloric and triumphant power of this wonderin Confederacy, no language can express the feelings of the human hearl, as we turn from the contemplation, and sternly look to the great future that opens before us 1, is our sincere desire to separate from the States of the North human and the states of the North human human and the states of the North human the States of the North in poace, and leave then to develop their own civilization, according to their own civilization, according to their own sense of skty and of interest. But if, under the guidance of ambition and fanatleism, they decide onlicrysise, then he it so. Weare prepared for any event, and, in humilar reliance upon that Providers who presides over the destiny of their proof parties. dervor to do our duty laithfully, bravely. ann now ready to take the oath of of-South Carollua.

Blshop Spalding's Circular. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding, Catholic Bisbop of this Diocese, thus responds to the Proclamption of President Buchanan,

President of the United States having issued his Proclamation, recommending that riday, the fourth day of January next, be tet apart as a day of fasting and humilia-tion throughout the land, in view of the grave political troubles which now menace our beloved country, we consider it to be our duty to invite you to enter cordinly late the views of the Chief Executive, and to comply with his recommendation.— While it is clearly not within our province to discuss the causes which have led to the present deplorable condition of thing and which turcaten to mar our prospe ty as a nation, we may state, in eral, that our slas have no de greatly contributed to bring this threaten ed chastischicht upon ns, and that, there fore, the most effectual means to uvert the divine auger is to humble ourselves and the powerful hand of God, to acknowled the hitterness of our hearts our manifold transgressions in the past, and carnestly to loveke the divino mercy and protection for the future. In the days of our properly we have unhappily forgotten on Heavenly Father, from whom every good and perfect vill descended upon the distance. and perfect gift descends upon the children of men; lu the hour of our adversity le ns turn again, with humility and trustfiness, to the Lord, our God. Let us po forth our earnest provers and supplication to Gold, that, forgiving our past ingratifud-for numberless lavors received. He may vonchsafe to turn our hearts and those o acction of the country to the ways of jus-tice, moderation, forbearance and fraternal love; that he may extend forth llis hand ith this view, we make the following

1. That Friday, January 4, be observed as a fasting day throughout this diocese, in order to propitiate the divine justice, and invoke a blessing on our country.

2. That on that day the holy Sacrifice be offered up at a snitable hour, to be previoasly amounced for each congregation, and that after, or during the Maas, the Litany of the Saints he publicly sung or 8. That the Reverend Clergy, on that day and during the week following, add to propace, contained in the Votive Mass for that end. Given al our residence in Louisville, on

the I cast of St. Thomas, the Apostle, 1860. By order of the Right Rev. Bishor. JOHN H. BEKKERS, See'y. THE PRATER FOR PEACE.

O God! from whom proceed holy decircs, righteens connects, and just works, give to Tuy servants that Peace which the world cannot give, that our hearts being devoted to the keeping of Thy commandments, and the fear of enemies being removed, the times, through Thy prolection, pay become tranguli, through our Lord come tranquil, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Popular Vote-Nov. 6, 1860. THE VOTE OF THE NORTHERN STATES

Lin- Breck- Doug- Fu con. inr'ge las. Bell. sion 70.294 1.053 25.043 1.756 — 62.306 6.396 29.476 2.008 — 106.606 15.277 34.492 22.563 — 65.978 4.856 61.234 1.646 — 21.384 77.0 11.898 44 — 73.519 2.112 65.881 417 58.341 24.438 121 62.001 201 201 61.001 61 R. Island Vermont 33.888 1,859 8,748 217 Wischsin 86,110 888 65,021 bt Total... .. 837,929 107,224 343,811 76,746,354,802

Total vote ia Northera States ..... 3,426,903 

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabania. — 48,831 13.646 27,848
Arkansas — 28,732 8 97 20,004
Delaware 8,816 7 244 1,069 3,868
Florida — 8,155 221 4,731
Deorgia — 52,131 11,612 43,080
Kentucky 1,364 53,143 25,341 63,710
Lenisiana — 22,831 7,722 20,204
Maryland 2,893 49,841 5,953 41,757
Miss. — 40,797 2,283 25,041
Miss. — 40,797 2,283 25,041
Miss. — 48,539 2,701 44,940
S. C. — 30,000
Tenn. — 65,053 11,334 60,710
Texas. — 47,547 — 15,438 - 47,547 - I5,438 1,929 74,335 16,222 74,581

Total number of votes in Southern Whole number of veice in the Union 4,710.542 Vote for Hireca Vote \*gainst Lincoln— Donglas received... Breckinridge... Bell... . 1,364,900 ..1,287,493 ...836,480 ...742,229—2,866,208

The Commissioner from Mississippi, Hon. W. S. Feathersten, Commissione from the State of Mischsippi to Kentucky lett Frankfort on yesterday, after having had a 221 conference with Governor Ma goffin. As some interest may be felt in the object of his mission, we subjoin the resolutions of the Mississipal Legislature under which he acted:

which he acted:

\*\*Resolved, by the Legislabure of the State of Mississippi, That the Governor be required to appoint he many Commissioners as in his judgment may be necessary to visit each of the staveholding States, and designate the State or States to which each Commissioner shall be commissioned—whose duty it shall be to inform them that this Legislature has passed an act calling a Convention of the people of the State to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern Sections of the Confedency, against the the recent the Confederacy, against the defense of the Confederacy, against the defense of the South, and the capies in the carnest hope of Mississippithat those States will co-operate with her those States will co-operate with the states of the state In the adoption of efficient measures for their common defense and safety.

Resolved, That should any Southern State not have convened its Legislature, the Commissioner to such States shall appeal to the Governor thereof to call the Legislature to rether the state of the control of the call the Legislature to rether the state of the call the control of the state of t lature together, in order that its co-oper

President of the Senate. Approved Nov. 30, 1860.

JOHN J. PETTUS. We understand that Gov. Magefin has not as yet determined to cell an extra session of the Legislature, although the drift of events, without a change for the better, may very soon render such action on his part imperative. In other respects, his views embraced within the scope of Col. Featherten's mission are aircady underatood as enhodied in his late public letters. He stands upon the basis of adjustment contained in hie late communication to the Governors of the slaveholding states, which we helieve is sustained by the expriment of nine-tenths of the people

ed man, and our well qualified for the post the dutles of which be has discharged nere will cling to the Union a languas there is hope of preserving our fights and equality, and may have more hope of securing these under our present form of government than have his people, yet we can assure him of the full sympathy of Kentucky in all movements properly designed to maintain the honor and safety of the South. We can assure him further that Kentucky will not hesitate long if the choice is forced upon her of goding with the North in the Union or the South on of it. But we desire concert of action and of it. But we desire concert of action and deliberate proceedure out he part of all the Southern States, not only that there may

We make an extract or two, as follows: The free States must be brought up to

back our Southern brethern to the great family of political, social, and moral equals. [Appause.]

Our constitutional and federal laws, I tionism will look on it and be healed.[Great applause.]

The following States will resume the power which they have delegated to the present federal government, and declare their separation from, undindependence of it, before the 20th of January, 1861, with a view to the immediate formation of a new view to the immediate for Southern Couledersey:

SOUTH CAROLINA, TEXAS,

In less than sixty days these States con tainly, and others probably, having with withdrawn from the existing Union, will have chosen, through their State Conventions respectively, delegates to a general Convention which will proceed at once to creet the machinery of the new govern-ment. To this last Convention, men of clear heads, calm judgments, but promp in action and resolute in purpose, will be selected, and the work will soon be done doubtless be adopted, and referred back to accomplished prior to the Installation of

slave States will join the Confederacy, for when the choice is presented to them of living under a Northern free negro despot-ism, where fanaticism and infidelity are the nling Genluses, or in a Southern feder tive league of sovereign communities, nil united for common protection, but each governed by its own laws, they will readily accept the latter .- [Jackson Mississippian.

Out of 60,000 men, women, and childreu engaged in the manufacture of rib-bons at Couventry, England, and the neighboring bamlets, 40,000 are at the

MOSES ORAN;

CHAPTER I. THE NEST OF THE TOMTIT.

tyle,

"A good evening, gentlemen, lo you all,"

The company, who were earneally engaged in conversing, hardly horized his characte, but when he spoke, they instantly and ed and greeted the new Tomer with a look plain's expectation of surprise, curissity, and anger. One of the party, who had a less sinister and surprise than the rest, gravely advanced toward him, eyeing him sharply, 25 he said:

"You wish lodglugs, my man?"

"Certainly I do, Mr. Beg (who at the mention of his own name visibly started), what else should I stop here for? There's my party wants the same thing; attend to

make myself at home."

So saying, the attanger, aparetely heeding the general anary. Enter greeted him as he said this, coolly lit his cigar, and forthwith stretched himself in an easy posture in Tion Beg's favorite armechair, much to the astonishment of that gentleman, who slowly moved toward the door, winking sidy to his companions as he did so. sily to his companions as he did so.

The stranger commenced to sincke, eyeling the company with a neuchalance and familiarly that took thehi completely by supples. surprise:

"Oh, ho!" laughed the stranger, sending p n long spiral column of smoke, and re-arding the other with a half sneer. "Don't attempt to frighten me; ain't your name Dick Hatton?"

Scarcely had he asked the question, be fore the whole party sprang Instantaneously to their feet, and conforted him with the rage of tigets—and a more proclom received rest for entitiveness. lous crew of ent-throats could hardly

bowle knife.

The rufflans pressed nearer, a dozen knives were raised, but still the stranger manifested not the slightest sumption of alarm. Carelessly directing himself of his beard, he preceded in the same quiet way to deplace a black curling wig. In one second more, the gang had hurst into a wild halloo, which sent Tim Beg rusbing back.

his pipe fall from his mouth in his amazement. "Why, it's the Tomitt!"

"Notody cise," replied that individual, who had not changed his position, but was radling vigorously at his eigar. "You're bright people all of you, 'pon my word; now, Beg, see it you can trot back to the stable and put my horse is better quarters than you at first latended; and hearken, lad, tell that spoonly of a wife of yours to fix up something hot; I'm blested unugry. Now, then, what are you all gaping at me for?" added the Tomit, surveying the group with a derlsivesmile. "Didn't know me, when I've cheated you so often? Five when I've cheated you so often ? Mile

The gang indeed looked very foolish at the unappeted denonement; their weapons were once more returned to their hiding places, and they stood slaring at their atood as enhodied in his late public letters. He stands upon the base of adjustment contained in his late communication to the Governors of the slaveholding States, which we believe is sustained by the entitlenent of nine-tenths of the poole of Keniucky.

Col. Featherston is an ardiant Southerer, but at the same time a cool, clear-head-Everything just as I suspected, the police were on our track at Gamble's, but 1 fixed 'cu." With this brief synopsis of news, the Tomilt leaned back in his chair, and continued to smoke in a thoughtful, meditating manuer,
In shout fifteen minutes, Mrs. Reg, a
portly, red-haired buly, announced that
supper was early, and the gaug adjourned
to a small apartment in the rear part of the
building, where a rude meal was served

> the components of a second glassful of punch, "now, then, boys, I'urready to tell the news, In the first place, E'rih has ng of it," observed the Tomtit, gloomi "Ouce was the time the trade could be carried on, and none of us ran tho least bit of a risk; even a 'Nest' wasn't necessary;

of the gaug anxiousiy.
"Crib," continued the Tomtit, "neted like a precious fool; I told him all the boys had left but him, but he was so blasted confident he kept lagging, and putting off till he got cribbed. He would just close his pacpets, and walk luto the pit without any one helping him in; confound him, he nearly dragged me with him. The company now pressed around the Tomtit for more detailed informaticu, from which it appeared that that unlucky indi-vidual had indulged in a spree and having vidual had indulged in n spree and having boasted pretty freely of his achievements in the burghry line, was incontinently pounced upon by the Philadelphia police, who had long been on the lookont for him. "He von't peach, I 'ope," observed Dick llatton. "It vould he a werry bad blowup after all the trouble of 'ousekeeping, not saying nothing about 'aving no private not saying nothing about 'aving no private conweniences, and a place for to 'ide when ther vind blows 'igh.

be no need of a lockamith."

"Vy don't you go, Tomtit, yer vould make a rum coachee, yer vould?" suggested Dick, with a grin.

"Why, as to that, I suppose I might suit the old gentleman to a hair," returned the Tomtit complacently; "but I have something more important to manage; no, I'll tell you whal, boys, I've a good mind to send one of you. tell you whal, boys, I've a good mind to send one of you.
"Good," said several voices.
"I know, continued the Tomtit, "all about the house, as far as that goes, for I have vished every nook and corner myself, but still it would be very convenient to be a sent and the sent of the could be sent on the sent of the sent

getting in that way."
"Ilist!" snddenly exclaimed Mr. Beg, describing with his finger a rapid movement in the direction of the window.—

"Is it a werry comfortable looking bag?" nquired Diek, rubbing his hands in expectation of plunder. "Very promising looking, Iahould say," replied Mr. Beg; "but what shall I do with nto the room, and the burglars held a inrried conversation as to how they should

Avoy, who confessed having lutended to murder him and then rob and set fire to the house. She was sent to jail. Three hundred thousand dollars have been received in Rome from America, being the result of the collections in this "My advice," sald Dick, "is to run im country for the Pope.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 20th. Duel Between Gen. Frost and Mr. E. B. Sayers-Full Particulars. In Tuesday's Republicau we published an account of a personal difficulty between Gen. D. M. Frost and Mr. E. D. Sayers, Assistant City Engineer, the main facts of hersewhipped Mr. Sayers, in the office of the City Engineer for realist objections the state of Essential Mr. Sayers made it after the chastisement mentioued, Ger Frost received the following note:

[MR. FALERS TO GET. FROST.] 68 Commencial, het. Olive & Locust, St. Folis, December 17. Gen. D. M. Frost-Sir: Your attack on me this morning, without notice or pre-vious demand of explanation, leaves me no alternative her that of demanding per sonal satisfaction for the insult. My friend James B. Shaler, will confer with any gentleman whom you may desiguste to act for you. Your obd't servant, EDWARD B. SAYERS. lien. Frost responded to the phove as [GEN. FROST TO MR. SATERS.]

St. Louis, December 18. E. B. SATERS, ESQ.—
Sin: Your note, dated yesterday, bas just been hauded to me this morning, and in reply I have to say that I recognize the projetlety of your demand, and will, theregive you the satisfaction you desire. y friend, Capt. Wade, will arrange all Your ohedlent servant, D. M. FROST.

The foregoing correspondence having assed, Geu. Frost, as a military man, and he challenged party, claimed the right of hoice of weapons, and accordingly chose enciugs words. This fact was made known of Mr. Sayers through his friend, Mr. Shaer, by Capl. Wm. Words, the literal of Gen. Frost. Mr. Shaler stated that Mr. Sayers was unacquainted with the use of the weapon named, and in lien thereof he proposed named, and in lien thereof he proposed ling pistols. Gen. Frost, thereupon, ough Capt. Wade, waived his right to use of the sahre, and accepted the position of Mr. Shaler. he friends of boll parties then arranged following preliminaries: Dueling pistols; utirifed, with hair

crs.
i me, 10 o'clock, December 19th, 1860, place rear of the Harlem House, on bellefontaine road.
The seconds shall toss up for the co of position—the party losing the cost hall give the word thoree shall give the word

The principals, with their seconds and riends, left the city for the place above lesignated, at 9 o'clock yesterday morung. Gen. Frost was accompanied by Capt. Wade, his second, Capt. Robert Tucker an itness, and Dr. Coruyn as surgeon. Mr.
yers was accompanied by bis second,
r. Shaler, Dr. Scott as surgeon and Mr.
ohn Brown, a brother of B. Gratz Brown, sq., ns witness.
At 1014 o'clock the pistols were loaded

in the presence of the parties and the principals. The seconds theu tossed for the choice of position. Ar. Sayers won the choice and lost the word. The principals and seconds there took their positions, when Capt. Wade informed the principals of the manner in which he should call the great which was "Courthagen to the ord, which was: "Gentlemen, are you ady? At the answer, 'rendy,' I shall en give the word, 'fire-one-two-rece-atop!" Immediately after the ord was given, and between the words are—two," Mr. Tayler fired, his shot not him offer. sing effect. At the word "three," Gen. asing enect. At the word "Inree, Ged, reest fired, purposely ainting his pistol ome six feet to the left of Mr. Sayers.

Immediately after Capt. Wade turned to Mr. Shaler and Inquired if his party were atisfied. Mr. Shaler answered that be was satisfied. Mr. Shaler answered that be was not—that he required a second fire. Capt. Whole then sald: 'Gen. Froat did not fire at Mr. Sayers, and it was liet his inleution to do so, he having notified use to that effect yesterday. Mr. Sayers then called upon his second and informed him that he was satisfied. This statement was reported to Gen. Frost, when the latter said: ''As a Christian genileman, I am willing to take Mr. Sayers' hand, provided he will take back everything of an offensive cluracter which appeared in his correspondence to the Missouri Democrat.'' sonri Democrat. Mr. Sayers, through Mr. Shaler, agreed this, upon which the records, afm in m with their principals, marched six d: "Mr. Sayers, I understand from my end, Capt. Wade, that you are willing to

ake back and withdraw the offensive ro marks that yeu used towards me in your orrespondence to the Missouri Demo General Frost then sald: "I regret hav-

ve pursed, and trust that hereafter we The parties then returned to the city, where the "meeting" was the general topic conversation during the day. The South Carolina Mil thry==Their Uniform and Outfl . The Charlesion Mercury gives the fol-

owing as the uniform and outfit of one of

the military companies of that Sinte: Single breasted frock coat of cadet gray cassimere; our row palmetto huttons on Pants same material, with black stripe Inch wide on onter scams.
Overcoat same material, army pattern, with cape, ace.

Leggins of calf-skin, to lace up as high
as the calf of the leg, and to fit sungly over he leet.
Belt of black patent leather, with buckle, Knapsack-n very slinple kind, similar to those worn by the Swiss guidea (without

ie usual wooden frame).

r straps, &c. Cunteen of gutta perelia, to hold two narts—an entirely new article; it lits the berson comfortably, and keeps the water ours and fresh. Rubber cloth-one piece, three feet wide and six feet long to each man—an indispensable article to light troops. Blaukets—plalu gray—5 pt. mackiuaw, bs in weight. -plainfelt, brownish color, looped Two pair winter drawers, two colored annel shirts, two pair woolen socks, one They have also provided twelve rubber caps with capes for the guard in rainy weather, which, with the piece of rubber thready alluded to, will keep the men perfectly dry. Each officer is armed with a revolver, and provided with a pocket compress. ass. The captain is provided, in addition, with a field-glass.
In addition to this complete outfit, there

here be. Their camp buckets and other itensils are also of rubber goods. COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, December 20, 1860. McCord vs Ruddle's adm'r, Fleming; affirm Thurman et al vs Gillespie et al, Madison; immica.

Owalcy et il vs Rainey, Boyle; reversed.

Davls vs Smick,

Yallinchighan vs Crain, Flemlig; reversed.

Taylor vs Moran, Mason; argued by Scott for
oppellee and by Conwell for appellant.

FRANKFORT, December 21, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED. Bacon et al vs Jones et al, Franklin; affirmed. Daugherty et al va Mill's heirs, Franklin; af-rmed. Cole & Sanders vs Barbour et al, Fleming; Kiselck vs Ham, Fleming; affirmed. Hodges ve Dickinson, Franklin; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Illumphrey's Heirs ve Keilh et al, Harrison; pelition for rehearing overruled.

Cumbers vs Cumbers, Bracken;
Church vs Bratton, Franklin; were submitted in briefs.

n bricts.
Dailey va Ellis, Bracken; continned.
Waris vs Loomis, Mason;
Pool vs Wchster,
Jones vs Jones,
"were anbmitted or yman et al vs Hunt et al, Bath; submitted ou rick. Reflar va Stephens et al, Franklin; nrgued by indeey for appellants. Taylor va Moran, Mnson; argnment concluded y Conwell for appellant. The Chief Justice announced that when the ourt adjourn to-morrow, it would adjaurn to

neet Wednesday next. "Call of the Legislature." The Maysville Express, one of the ablest ditedand most influential papers in the State, thus refers to the call that has been made on Gov. Magorpin from all parts of the State to conveue the Legislature : But we must say, while we are prepared to bow respectfully to the force of my cound reasons against a call—should any such be disclosed—that we stand unaffect-edly amazed that there can be any besitaion, doubt, or delay, at such a perilous ime as this, when the Union is virtually lisrupted, the Federal Government virtully paralyzed and dissolved, sud Kentucky any paratyzed and dissolved, and Kentineky compelled, nolens volens, to define and establish anew ber future political relations—we say we are amazed at the delay in calling the Legislature together to consider a crisis so momentous.

It is Inconceivable that the sovereign people of Kentucky cau remain silent and passive spectators of the tremendous revitionary scenes enacting around them log on a swollen tide where it may. They will demand the assemblage of their Legislature and perhaps a Convention too; and their will cannot be safely ignored.

It is said that Ole Bull will emerge from bls retirement, and once more appear before the public. Poor fellow! has been speculating again? "WAITING." BY A. C. CEDER,

We are waiting, only walting Till the proper time shall come, When we all can set together And def ad our Southern home. We are waiting, only waiting Lest Your country we distract; 'Waiting till our Northern brethren (!) Shall commit an "overt act."

They have spirrned our Constitution As a "league with death and hell;" They have unlifted our statutes. And no fruthful word emitted Of a plesque they have not broken. Ora "right they" or not attacked. But we, satisful are waiting Walting for the "overtact."

To be whipped without our coats on, le, to us, now nothing new, But we're waiting, kindly waifing, Till they take our "shipts" off for Waltlag not for arson—trenson—Insurrection—but in fact, Walting for that inystic something People call an "overt act."

We are waiting till Abe Lincoln Grant the huses and grasps the sword, And is sending down upon us All his Abolilion borde; Waiting till our friends are murdered, And our towns and chies secked, And "poor Sambo" gets his freedom; Waiting for an "overlact." Waiting till our fields of couron.

Waiting till our fields of cotton, Cane and rice and waving grain Arc all desolute and lonely.

Neath king Cuffee's stupid roign;
Till our elsters, wives, and daughters Are compelled to his embrace;
Yes, we're waiting, only waiting For this horrible diegrace. There are still a few fire-ceters—Mere abstractionists, half-cracked, Who has it that we shall tell them what we income your act." We will asswer fairly, squarely, And define the phrasic case? "Vis a -hem-eyes, now we have it, why, 'the a-covit a-!.

The Visit of the Printe of Wales-In-teresting Correspondence.

LORD LYONS TO GENERAL CASS. WASHINGTON, Dec. S, 1860. Sin: The Queen, my august sovereign, ms commanded that the earliest opportnity, after the petun of the Prince of Wales to England, be taken in courty to the President of the United States the expression of the Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception given to his Royal Highness during his late this to this country, by the President himself, and hy all classes of the effizens. the cltizens.

One of the main objects which her Majesty had in view in sanctioning the visit of his Royal Highness was to prove to the Fresident and citizens of the United States the sincerity of those schilinents of esteem and regard which her Majesty and all classes of her subjects entertain for the kindred race which occupies so distinguished a position in the community of intilons. Her Majesty has seen with the greatest satisfaction that her feelings and those of her people in this respect have been met with the warmest sympathy in the great American Union; and her Majesty trusts that the feelings of confidence and affection of which late events have proved beyond all question, the existence will long

beyond all question, the existence will long continue to prevail between the two coun-tries to their mutual advantage, and to the general interests of civilization and hu manily.

I am commanded to state to the President that the Queen would be gratified by his making knowing the raily to the citizens of the United States her grateful seuse of the kindness with which they received her son, who has returned to England deeply impressed with all he saw during his progress through the States, but more especially so with the friendly and cordial good will manifested towards him on a zerver. will manifested towards him on every coasion by all classes of the community. I have the houor to be, with the highest

consideration, sir, your most obedien humlde servant, LYONS. Ilon. Lewis Cass. MR. TRESCOT TO LORD LTONS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 11, 1860. My Loup : I have the honor to acknowland London I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 8th iast., in which you have conveyed to this Government the expression of ber Britaunic Majesty's thanks for the cordial receition given to his royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to this country, by the President and by all classes of the citizens and other Watersham of the citizens, and of her Majesty's wish that her grateful sense of the courlesies extended to her son may be made known generally to the citizens of the United

Mr. Sayers replied: "I am, sir; and II had known as much when I wrote the article as I did two days afterwards, in Major John J.

States.

I am instructed by the President to express the gratification with which he has learned how correctly her Majesty bas an learned would, with the barness or vehicle. They generally leave a gaping wound, with ighness was received throughout the that spirit by the people of the United States which accompanied him in every step of his progress.

Her Majesty has justly recognised that the visit of hir son aroused the kind and generous sympathics of our citizens, and, it is may so speak, has created an almost personal interest to the fortunes of the royalty which he so well represents.

The President trusts that this sympathy and interest towards the future representative of the sovereignty of Great Britain is

ative of the sovereignty of Great Britain is at once an evidence and a guarantee of that consciousness of common juterest and mutual regard which have in the past, and will in the luture, bind together more strongly than treatics the feelings and the ortunes of the two nations which represent the cuterprise, the civilization, the constitutional liberty of the same great I have also been instructed to make this orrespondence public, that the eltizens of he United States may have the satisfaction of knowing how strongly and properly her Majesty has appreciated the cordini warmth of their welcome to his Royal Highness.

I have the bonor to be, my lord, with high consideration, your lordsblp's obe

dieut servant, W. HENRY TRESCOT, LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

Trouble Predicted in New York. Chas. O'Conner, Esq., during his speech at the New York Union meeting on Saturday warned the Republicans and coercionists to beware! If there is blood shed in Charles ton, there will be lighting in the streets of New York before Christinas day. He did not wish to alarm anybody, but he did not wish to blink lacts, uor to conceal the truth.
We also see it atated that a new military

We also see it atated that a new military organization is about to be established in New York city, under the anspices of Mr. James E. Kerrigan, member of Congress elect. The object of the proposed corps is of a character somewhat different from that of inditary companies in general, being nothing unore no less than the protection of the municipal rights of the metropolis from further Republican encrowedments. It is believed that the next Legislature, which is to necet at Albauy, intends to which is to meet at Albauy, intends a meddle still more with the affairs of th city by destroying certain of its constitutional rights, and by legislating certain officials elected by the people out of olice Such attempts Mr. Kerrigan's organization is determined to resist vi etarmis. The Kerrigan organization will, moreover, be presented to resist vi etarmis. salvery in principal, and will take prompt action in case of secession. It is said that fifty volunteer companies, representing some three thousand members, have already responded favorably to the fall.

A rumor was prevalent on Sunday that a mob would attack Plymouth chareb, Brock-try in the expansion when it have been supported by the control of t lyn, in the evening, when it was expected that Henry Ward Beecher would preach auother violent anti-slavery discourse. posse of two hundred metropolitan police officers were detailed in and about the huilding; but notwithstanding the lm

mense crowd in attendance, their service were not called into requisition. SUGGESTIVE FACT .- A citizen of Maysville having business in a wholesale hard-ware bonse in Clneinnatl, two or three days ago, was In an upper story examining arti-cles he wished to purebase. In this upper room was a free snegro examining pistols, who finally relected and purchased about thirty revolvers at three dollars and filey thirty revolvers at three dollars and filty cents each, and put them up in his carpet bag. On informant, long a dealer in hardware, says the pistols thus sold at \$3.50 each, are of the kind he paid \$5.25 to \$5.75 nt wholesale in New York. These facts are too significant in themselves for comment. What could one negro man want with thirty revolvers? Why did did he not have them boxed up as merchandise instead of treating them as personal traveling baggage? And why did the Cheinnati house sell them so low? These are algoriteaut and suggestive facts. Is the thirty revolvers at three dollars and file alguificant and suggestive facts. Is the underground railroad increasing its rolling stock? Or is a new John Brown raid in contemplation?—[Maysville Express.

newspaper gives a splendid cup to the winuer of the two mile sweepstake over the Metairie Course eu Jan. 2d. Here is a description of it:

description of it:

The bowl is of silver, large, crescent shaped, planished, richly chased, and having on each side a handsomely devised shield, one designed to contain the inscription, whener's name, &c., and the other a finely engraved racing scene. The handles of the bowl represent two prancing steeds, each surrounded by a wreath. The cover is fluted and finely planished, and is surmounted with the American Eagle. The base of the bowl is oval, with a chased edge, above which is a row of half-dimes, or "Picayunes," fresh from the mint, and showing alternately the different sides of the coin. From the same level of the base are seen two representations of the Etate coat-of-arms, the pelican feeding her nest-lings, surrounded by rushes, and from the centre rises a bundle of sugar cane and the stem of a palm tree, the leaves forming a beantiful ornament to the bottom of the

DEATH OF REV. J. 11. INGRAHAM .- Rev. J. II. Ingraham, who necide tally shot himself in Holly Springs the other day, died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries. Mr. Ingraham was a remarkable man. He was the author of several works

The Harm Courier.

THE FARM; THE ORCHARD: THE STOCK R LOUISVILLE.....

The following is a good lotion for gat's of the skin: Salauumoniae, I onnee; vine gar, 4 onnees; spirits of wine, 2 ounces; tineture of arnica, 2 drachms; water, half a plot. Miz. If roother remedy is used, a mixture of burnt leather, granowder, and lard should be occasionally rubbed on the collection. thegall, to prevent the growth of whit

Sit-fasts, and their treatment, are this described by Stonehenge: "Sit-fast is merely aname for an obstinate and callou galled-sore, which has repeatedly beer rubbed by the saddle, and has become leathery, and disjuding to heal. If time can be allowed, there is nothing like small quantity of bistering oint near rubbed on; or the application of normal pirce of fused potassa; or even the nitrat of silver in substance, or blue-stone; all owhich will produce a new netion in the of silver in substance, or blue store; all of which will produce a new netion in the part, and if followed by rest from the saddle, will generally effect a cure."

Flech Wounds.—The following, on the treatment of ordinary flesh wounds, is from Dadd's Modern House Docust. "Incided wounds are those inflicted by sbarp instruments. Ou the human body they often heal without any subsequent inflammation beyond what nature sets up in the restorative process; but the difficulty with the horse is, that we cannot always keep the parts in contact, and there fore it is not essy to unite them. If the wound is seen immediately after infliction, and there seems to be the least prob thility of healing by first inleution, we place a twitch on the by first inleution, we place a twitch on horse's nose, and examine the part, there be found neither dirt nor Fore

would effectually prevent union. Nothing more is uceded but to secure the animal ao that he connot get atit. If he is to be kept in the stable, without exercise for any length of time, he had better be ponon half diet.

"Contused wounds are generally occasioned by heads or some that hed reconstitutions."

ound in a healtby condition Things I Have Seen

nure in going to his stable; when for year his garden hus been unproductive for the want of the article so much in his way in I have seen a farmer pass fifty times by : until the greater part of his crop was de stroyed.

I have seen a farmer plowing around a

I have seen a farmer put up his stoc

or than his neighbors.

I have seen a farmer who took great care of his fodder, but in leeding it to his cattle would let in the hogs, or not separate then from the cattle, and before they could unasticate half their allowance, the remainder was rooted about, and so fifthy that they must be more than half started.

I have seen a larmer (and he a goo rough carpeuter,) who had not n door t his stables; he would stop the entrance with rails laid crosswise, leaving a hole at hottom to creep in and out when feedi. The labor lost in course of the year in Jing down and putting up this aboution substitute, applied to the making of do would have furnished him lor a life ti

Stable Floors. Have no floors of wood or stene, but wholly of curtb. My plan is to put soil or mack into the stables, about a foot deep, (if peat is used, and it is wet, the cattle will sink into it, unless a few inchea of loam is spread upon the peat;) then cover with litter to the depth of a foot or so, to present treading the dirt and tasking it.

prevent treading the dirt, and making nueven when the eattle are first put in. After a few days' use, the floor will become After a few days' use, the Boor will be day hard snd smooth, and will not used as much litter to keep cattle clean und comfortable as floors of plank or stone. It this way, all the urine is saved, and the continual expense of plank floors is avold cd. I greatly donbt the economy of cellul barns. I know they are very fashionable and have, it is true, much to re outmined them, but the great expense, as well as the risk of the planks to become defective and letting the cuttle into the cellar "suspend letting the enttleiuto the cellar "sus] horses should be kept on none other dropped, and hesides uone can he was I do not approve of the plan practiced Mr. Mechi—making his cattle lay on another similar animal upon his bare, hard slats, and feed both exactly alike—if the former does not gain flesh faster than the latter, it will prove that the more nuco fortable an animal is kept, the better will thrive, and in that case the northwest corner of a harn, outside, is the very best place to tatten animals, especially in the winter.—[J. G. C., Rhode Island, in Countilland, Inc. 1985]

of that body will be one of great laters t au ts proceedings will be writched with much and ty. Full telegraphic regions and o her readle information will be laid profiting of r caders of the Louisville Cot mien.

During the Next Yesr, ABBADAN LIN LN will be inangurated President of the United states, or of a portion of them, and a new policy will control the country. In the event of a it may be that those who opposed the war with lant soldiers with bloody hands to Espitabl raves," will attempt to drive them back at the nt of the bayonet. Civil war, desperate loody, may follow. It will he our province to cadvis of the Louisville WEEKLY Counter ndihose who subscribe to it can rety oa heing better and more fully informed than those wh rely on any other means of obtaining laforms

And shread, as at lume, great eveuts will mark the coming year-wars, communious, revolutions, reforms, all affecting, more or ices, the appiness of the people of the civilized world and of all of which our telegraphic and other alty advised and correctly laformed. And while doing all that can be done oad. to the just reputation of the WEEKLY COURIE

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tion be immediately secured.

J. A. P. CAMPBELL,

Speaker of the House of Rep's.

JAMES DRANE,

President of the Senate.

Views of the Mon. Daniel S. Dicka inson.
The Hon. D S. Dickluson made an able and fruthful speech on the present crisis at the inecting of invrehants and other uational mek held in New York on Saturday. The Nee States must be prought up to the consideration of a great public daty. The South have not offended us. We cannot say that they have ever taid fluger upon us. They have not interfered with any interests belonging to us as sovereign States. But they read in our newspapers that their slaves have here they must be the states.

Stales. But they read in our newspapers that their slaves have been run oil by an underground railroad, and they see it set down in derision that one more Southern ludlyidnal has been robbed of his property—one more slave, instead of having been returned according to the compact of file Constitution, has been run id into the provinces of Ganada. They have determined to bear these things unlonger; and it becomes Northern people to determine whether they will permit this slate of things to go on, or whether they will make things to go on, or whether they will make one last grand effort to see whether this sentiment can be corrected.

You cannot send forth a stream by any natural process that will rise higher than a fountain. The South know it. They have no faith in addresses and resolutions that have not their sources in the feelings of the masses of the people. It is useless to say there is no acrious trouble. I helieve that South Carolina will secode, so far as the movement of her convention can do it, on the 17th or 18th of this month, and events

nust transpire shortly after which will bring all Cotton States in association with her, and eventually every State which is a slave State, and intends to continue as such, will go along together. This is as certain as the laws of gravity, and he is a blind manand a mad man who gruntly seed it. recommending Friday, January 4th, as a day of fasting and prayer:

CINCULAR OF THE BISHOP ON THE STATE OF THE COCNTRY—TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE.

Venerable and beloved Brethren: The man and a mad man who cannot see it. All lleve they have, and upon proper consideration will go back to their duty as members of this Confederacy, and will welcome

> repeat are well enough. Our obnoxious State laws should be repealed, and in their pluce a public sentlment should be set up and borne aloft, as the great law-giver of olden times set up the brazen aerpent, that every one who had been bitten by aloli-

FLORIDA, ARKANSAS, MISSISSIPPI.

In less than two years, the remaining

"FARE YOU WELL, LADIES."-At a hall recently held in Clinton, S. C., the women unanimously resolved "that this is the last ball we will attend in these United States."

THE BURGLAR'S NEST. BY CEO. CLARENCE BLANCHARD.

THE MEST OF THE TOMTIT.

Near the close of a cold day in October, a traveler dismounted from his ledth horse, and entered a little helicity, or tavern, situated in the then wildest region of Pennsylvania. The stranger, who was a large, stont-looking man, heavily beariest, paused before the door that led into the increom, and group sitting around the table, he walked very lefsurely toward them, introducing himself in a frank, easy style,

peny wants the same thing; attend to n first, and in the meanwhile I will ke myself at home."

surprise:
"Vot yer doing here for?" prowled
a dark visaged, ugly-looking scoundrel,
whose pox-marked face was half observed
by a dirty cap. He rose as he spoke, and
drew out a sharp knife.

precious crew of ent-throats could hardly have been found.

"Kill him! kill him!" was the general cry. Pistols and howic-knives were promisciously drawn, and one could see they loaged to lap the blood of the antientmate man, as they crowded ranned illeir victim, Dick Hatton with him livy grin, interposed.

"Stop: Was, the fellow is safe. I vant to data hise fundore he's made minee-meat of. Come, now, who are ye?"

During all the tuning occasioned by his remark, the stranger and their his casy, half-recumbers position, regardless of the memoring group, continuing to smoke with teneing ploup, continuing to smoke with the most astonishing coolness, and eyeing tenenal with a soucy smile that was absolute the was absolute that was absolute that was absolute the was absolute that was abso utely provoking.
"Come, now, who are ye?" repealed bick flatted lightening his grasp on his

Now, then, " suid the Tomtit, after he "What!" ejaculated the gang with one roles, "Crib is cribbed, and that's the short and out now the thing gets every day more dah-gerous, and the profits gitth smaller." "But what about Crib?" inquired several

"He aint going to peach," said Mr. Bcg, authoritatively, "not he, I know him to be a bully man."
"So do I, so do I," exclaimed several voices at once.
"As to the matter of that," remarked Toniti, "he'll keep things dark, and may he set them on the wrong scent—let bim alone for that. But blast me," continued the gentleman, "that isn't the thing; we can't spare Crib; wby the whole twelve of us are wanted for next week's job, and Crib was such a locksmith that his services were uext to gold, but it is just our coufounded luck."

The Tomtit, with this brief reference to the valuable qualification of Mr. Crib, proceeded to mix a third glass of whisky punch, and to swallow the same with a look of becoming sorrow and resignation.

"As he's gone," continued the Tomtit musingly, "I suppose it's hest to try a different plan; I tell you what, boys, I have a great mind to postpone the visit to ald Van Cleeker's for a fortnight at least, till I can get one of my in some year converted.

van get one of ns in some way connected with the house; I heard the other day that the old gentleman wanted a coachman, snd if I had somehody to personate one, why It would be a very rum thing to get him in there, and then, don't you see, there would be no need of a lockamith." nave somebody to let us in; Crib could have opened the back door easily, but seeing he's caged, we'll have to give up

ment in the direction of the window.—
The horglars started and pricked up their cars as they distinctly heard the sound of an approaching vehicle; it was just wheeling up before the tavern, and Mr. Beg, who had been sent to reconnoitre, quickly returned to report to the maxious gang that it was only a traveler who had lost his way and wished to stay over night. "He's a joily looking 'un and has a big carpet bag," whispered Mr. Beg.

This intelligence caused a momentary excitencent; the borglars started up, their livree eyes sparkling with eager delight, but meeting the gaze of their chief, they sullenly resumed their seats.

"Is it a werry comfortable looking bag?"

dispose of their visitor; some were for dispatching him at once, others were for making away with him silently, but as a making away with him silently, but as a prolonged discussion seemed likely to arise, Mr. Beg was commissioned to see to the personal counfort of the gentleman, and provide him with a supper, and make ready his apartment, which last direction caused Mr. Beg to grin from ear to ear.

"Mind," said Dick, "to put 'lm ln the roem vot's got the trap-door, vich is ther werry model of conwenience, and the comfortablest room in the 'ouse."

Mr. Beg langhed approvingly at Mr. Mr. Beg langhed approvingly at Mr Hatton's humorous allusion to the trap: doer, and left bis friends to continue their

down ven he's snoozing, and drop 'im in ther vat; dead men dosen't tell tales."
"Dead men doestell tales, though," in-terrapted one of the burging, lowering his voice to an impressive whisper, "they come up dud peach, if it's only to get a cove in trouble." "I think so, too," chimed in another, who was known by the 25 correct of Molecal; "they"? Tome up cometimes yen its welly inconvenient and troublesome.

weere poid and, an' some of us was for letting him go; but he kept such a hollerin' and threntening, that, arter parleying a
little, Bill Hedges gives him a knock of
the head vieb silenced him; vell, after we
tossed him in the thee, Bill the a hig rock
to his neck to prewait his coming up and
breeding a lot o' masty questions; but the
welry next inorming the siletin corpse
comes ashore without the rock, and holdlug tight "the a piece of Bill Hedges'
jacket, vieh was the means of conwicting
him and sending him to the gallows."

Mr. Molecut's remaid of his personal experfects seemed to make hit little impression on his listeners, for the main subject
under consideration was regumed, and a

under consideration was resumed, and a lively dehate apping up, which was, however, nel participated in by the Tomtit.
That graticum set quietly listening to the various opinions, deigning no other comment than an occasional nod of his head. It was evident that the burners. head. It was evident that the bar-glars was ununibiously listavor of Instant-ly destroying the traveler; though they essentially varied in their proposed plans f operation.
Mr. Dick llatton watched his leader's onntenance during the progress of the anversation, but it looked stolldly and in "Vot's yer opinion, Toutit?" he in-prired anylously. "Alu't yer going to say nothing?" Of course I am," replied Tonitit, plans

"Of course I am," replied Tonill, planting his legs defiantly on the table; "my opinion is the cobinion that's got to be adopted, and he children that's. Now look here," continued he, fixing his restless eyes on the group, "you all wantto make way with this traveler?"

"That's so," exclaimed the burglars.

"And I," continued Toutit, cooly, "am for letting him go."

It would be impossible to describe the effect produced by this decision. The burglars Junped up, and oaths and imprevations of every description were showered on their letting."

"I say," repeated the chief, unmoved by the threatening attitude of his men, "he shall go free—not a hair of his kend shall be touched; and who dares object?" Ilis

shall go bree—Bot a hair of his acid shall be touched; and who dares object?" His stern, gray eyes wandered from burglar to burglar, and they involvatantly qualled netfore their recall glean.

"Now listen, you tools, to my reasons," continued the fountit angrily, as the overwed villains shrank back into their seats "You all know next week we do a heavy job in the wholesale line their it's done we must help and; the 'Nest is the only place we are safe in, and here we must remain till the matter blows over; but if this man is missed, between that and the job here'll be such a hue and very rused that we won't dare to Ellow our heads; now do you wild breand?" "Vell, s'pose we run the horse and wagon in the country, and hitch his choines by the side uv the river, vich vill look as

though he circumwented himself," suggested Mr. Molecut The 1988 shook his head contemplu-"Now, then, what would you get for the pains-taking and risk? Why, just a carpet-bag, and maybe a few trilles; people aint such fools as you take them; to going, ging money round the country—there would be plently of questions naked about the carpet-hag, and likely enough the horse might take it into his head to come back—horses aint fools either," observed the Tomith, sareastleally. omth, sareastically.
Mr. Molecat scratched his hend as an expressive ludication that the argument was unanswereble, and a short pause ensued.
"Yell," remarked blek Hatton, breaking the stenes, "ther Tomtit's right, Is pose, but it does look at the rand arter the bird's cotched to perwent the picking of 'im.—
It's mean, that's you't is!"

The Tourit resubsefed no realy to this. The Teintit vouchsafed no reply to this sullen speech, but, lighting a fresh eigar, ne roses shock himself, and called Mr. Beg

"Where is the man?" said he.

"In the back room, cating his supper,"
was that worthy's reply; "you can peep a
him easy enough, to: I left the door on the The Tomtit accordingly crept stealthily Into the passage, and getting on his hands and knees, obtained a very excellent view of the strunger, who was quietly proceed-ing with his meal. Scarcely, however, had the Tomtit's rectiess eye neered within, than he gave a start of surprise, and re-"Here, Beg," he whispered, in an excited tone, as that individual followed him back again to the private room; "here's a confounded go. Who do you suppose that

man is?"

Mr. Beg; of course, Intimated that he dldn't know, whereupen the Tountit, looking around to satisfy himself they were alone, brought his hand in the form of a trumpet close to Mr. Beg's car and whis-"H's Duffy!"

Mr. Peg'B face lurned deathly pale "What," he whispered, "the Detective
"The same," rejoined the Tomiti, wil
n expression plainly denoting his agil
lon. "Who or what should bring hi here alone, I neither know or can guess-Beg, keep this from the boys, they as awage enough now, but II they should fin out the truth, I couldn't control 'cm. The out the truth, I couldn't control 'cm. The wonld tear this man to pieces, but, Be, that musn't be; they must be led off; for the would be the worst thing yet to kill him he would be missed as sure as preaching "I a this the one who has been trying so long to lind the Nest?" inquired Beg.
"The very same," replied Tountt. "You know the State government has offered a reward of over five thousand dollars for reward of over five thousand dollars for the discovery of our whereabouts, and this Duffy has been sneaking around trying to find us, not so much for the possession of the reward as some private aim; he ain't n regular Detective, or he might he led off; years ago he was on our track. I have been watching him all along, designing to finish him when ngood opportunity offered, but the wiry scoundrel managed to escope me; he may discusse himself as much

cope me; he may disgulse himself as much as he likes, he can't cheat me."

"He's disgulsed, then?" said Mr. Beg, amazed afreeh.

"Of course he is; that futness isu's real. He thinks he's unknown to use, but I'll pay him off yet," rejoined the Tomtic, with a silent impreention. "I'll get rid of blin, hut it mustu" he done here. Now then, Beg, listen: Fetch me a lautern and the key of the—You understand me."
Beg nodded his head, and llew oil with nlacrity. No one entertained a greater admiration of the Tomtit than that gentleman; he regarded him with the same deference n dog would show his master, and was contented as long as he could testify bis servile affection. He quickly returned with the lantern and key, and to his great with the lantern and key, and to his grea with the lantern and key, and to his great surprise found the burglar chiefalsorbed in the contemplation of the miniature of a young girl, seemingly some seventeen years of uge, and of surpassing loveliness, and heard him mutter, "He certainly has good cause to hate me, but I would have spared him had he kept away from the 'Nest.' Now, however, he has rushed upon his doon!"—Then becoming awner of Beg's presence, the Toutit hastly thrust the picture in his bosom, and turning to the iun-keeper, ubber cloth, India rubber bottles (piuts

his bosom, and turning to the iun-keeper "Let me oul by the back door, Beg."
"All right was the quiet response.
"Not a word to the boys, mind; if they miss nc, tell 'm l've goue to hed."

The Tomtit, with this parting contlon, made his exit from the door, which Mr. Beg held open, and walked rapidly off.

The faithful custedian of the Burglars'
Nest stood for a few minutes listening, till the retreating forther was the property of the horselver. the retreating footsteps of the hurghar chief had died away in the distance; then he carefully closed and relocked the door and returned to the bar, there to muse over the surprising and startling disclosures which the Tomtit had made to him. It was one of those remarkable circu It was one of those remarkable circumatances that sometimes happen in real life, that Mr. Detective Duffy should have unconsicionally blundered into the very place he had been searching for vainly the past two years. As he sat quietly earing his supper he little dreamt that a few yards off stood a figure which, the mere sight of, would have moved blun to an absolute frenzy; and well it might—for there was a story connected with that figure, a tale so heart-rending, so terrille, a prevolting neart-rending. so terrible, so revoltingof faith broken, of hospitality abused, of
wrongs perpetrated, of an idolized daugh
er consigned to wrethedness—that i could not have been passed over. It had left its impress on the care-worn features of that old man, discernible in every line-

of that old man, discernible in every lineament; his gray eyes seemed to flash with the same spirit—of deep, absorbing revenge.

And now those two men were about to meet—the Detective known to the Betective—the gragar unknown to the Detective—the gragar unknown to the Detective—the gragar unknown to the Detective—the gragar in a desperate game, the issue of which was to be death to one or both. Intelligence and honesty were to be pluted against cunning enderime. What was to he the result of this fearful struggle and thirst for vengeance, we shall be able to see in our next chapter.

The above is nil of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuapublished in our columns. The continua-tion of it from where it leaves oil here can he found only in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remein-ber and ask for the New York Ledger of January 5, and In it you will find the con-tinuation of the story from where it leaves

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at \$2 a year, or two copies for \$3. The bills of all good, sound banks in any portion of the Union taken at par. Address your letters to Rohert Bonner, publisher, 40 Park Row, New York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone. ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLENOYMAN.—A few uights since, the Rev. Mr. Bneban, residing at Stirling, Canada West, was struck twice over the head while in bed, and jumping up, seized his assailant, who proved to he his honsekeeper, Mrs. Me-Avov, who confessed having bytended to

from bls retirement, and once more appear before the public. Poor fellow! has he been speculating again?

A white man and woman bribed a negro slave to nunder Thomas Secrecin Caroline county, Virginla. He poisoned him on Saturday.

The was the author of several works of fiction, (among which was "Latitte, the Pirate,") and achieved considerable reputation as a writer. He became converted a few years since, and he was appointed to the charge at Holly Springs.—Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 20.

Galls and Wounds on Horses

Golls of the Skin.—A horse newly work, and working in n new hard under a new saddle, which touched not inured to the pressure, is vert to have the skiu of the hack and shabraded. Unless there is an absol cessity for the animal to be u should, in all cases, be allowed a forest, that the wound may heal and somewhat hard; even then, until the first them are the state of the state. somewhat hard; errol then, that the has fairly grown out. On greatest must be used to see that the enging o harness is entirely obviated, as when skin is in the least sore, it is peeu susceptible of irritation. When a g freshand bleeding, realing will so dry it and canselt to citatrice; as a day to be set to evidence it. dry taud cansell to cliatise, as dry table salt sprinkled upon It.

After the wound is in a measure if it be absolutely necessary to horse, a careful examination of the or saddle should be made, and should be taken out, or parts of the removed to present an early of removed, to prevent any part of touching the wound. To preven when caused by the saidle or coll skie, woru with the fiest side horse. In riding long journ

nnder the saddle. If the chatin by loome straps striking an against the said, they should saddle tits the back, and is left on the hor

ing out, as it is much better that a dle should become warm, or slight ened by the insensible perspirate back, before the rider's weight

hair. Sit-fasts, and their treatment, are thr

body of any kind, the blood had better be washed off; for this is the heat beal material in the world. The edges are it to be brought together by interrupted tures, taking care not to include the libetween the edges of the wound, for t

I have seen a farmer wade up to his knees, winter after winter, through ma-

hunch of briars until his field was so taken with them that he was compelled to aban-donit, and give it up to the neighbors sroundhim as a blackberry-patch in com-

fodder in so carclessa manner that the first wlud would blow down the stacks; in which condition they would remain until the lod-der was so spoiled that his half-surved eattle would refuse to eat it, and he would wonder why his cattle were so rate h peer-er than his peighbor.

that they must be more than half-starve to cat it. He, too, is one of the 'wonder lng" class.
I have seen a farmer feed his horses in a hollow tree, with both ends open, and hole in the middle. "Oh," says he, "the pigs will get what lalls out." Yet, strang to tell, he never could account for hi horses always being so poor. I wonder! I have seen a farmer who seldam wen where his boys were plowing, and when I did it was the same thing, for they would merely skim the earth, cut and cover, an

He is always "wondering" how some fol have time to do such things.

I have seen a farmer, after nil his lab and expense in growing, cutting, stacking spreading, dew rotting, and taking up in hemp, throw hundreds of pounds lu th hemp, throw hundreds of pounds lutthe corners of the lence, to make room for another crop; again to be destroyed in part, like the preceding one.

I have seen a farmer richer than his neighbors, and to their great detriment, lose as much time in horrowing and returning the various implements of hisbandry, as would pay for them in two years, if the time so spent had been prolitably employed.—[Franklin Farmer.

STOLEN, TROM the subscriber, on the night of the Eth inst. a BLACK MARL sever enyears will, about fifteen hands high tolerable heavy main, lait, and ferctop, shod before, and is marked on both sides, and whittle sunk on the shoulders, from fistula, paces, inder the saddle. She was taken from the stable of Fred. Rudy, near Gillum's Point. Anyinformation will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

Surveyor of Jefferson county, ky.

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